PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,412—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
18th Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6585
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA ...	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,307	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	K	3rd March 1905,
ARMANA BEHIE	5,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LUSAS," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 6 p.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Golledani	7,588	26th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rarsevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 330
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritime Co, at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525
Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th	February
ARABIA	G. Read	3596	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a P. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Building, Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE..	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE,
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS
in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc, White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.
Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.
VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STIVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS
SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.
GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE, A TRIAL SOLICITED

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "MASSILIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th February, 1905.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th February to 1st March, 1905, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 20th February, 1905, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th February 1905.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL Co. Ld.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held, as already notified, on FRIDAY, the 17 Instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the Registered Office, 27 Medows Street, Bombay. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 3rd to March 12, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. C. RUTNAGUR & CO.
Agents.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for this year ended 31st December 1904,

2nd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 1st March, 1905 at 4-15 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1904.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 1st March, 1905, at 4-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4 p.m, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4-15 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd,—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1905.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company No 1 Forbes Street on the 2nd day of March 1905 immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company to consider and, if approved of, pass the following special Resolution:—

"That, owing to the losses sustained the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs 2 80 000, divided into 1,340 shares of Rs 5-0 each to Rs 1,36,000 divided into 1,360 shares of Rs 100 each.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay 1st February, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Commanding Officer 1st Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers at Messrs Sullaman Abdul Wood's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla opposite the Byculla Club.—

19 cast horses suitable as chargers, hunters, and hacks. The horses are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th February, 1905.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Cuckis, No 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-15,

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS

OF THE

GRANDEST AND BEST TINTED SHOW EVER PROJECTED.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Undoubtedly the most Brilliant Programme ever presented in a Circus here

INCLUDING THE

GREATEST PERFORMING ANIMALS ON EARTH.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist

HERR VON DER MENDEN.

PRICES.

	Rs.	as.
Boxes, 6 seats	2	0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4	0
Chairs on raised platform	3	0
2nd Chairs	2	0
Stalls	1	0
Gallery, natives only	0	8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

Where Plan is now on view.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

A CUP valued at Rupees Seventy-five has been given by HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of JODHPUR, for the best BULL DOG (born and bred in India), exhibited at the BOMBAY DOG SHOW, to be held on the 23rd February, 1905.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary, Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, Bombay.

14th February 1905.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

A WEEKLY RECORD

OF THE GAME

(TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY).

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)

OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	2 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	500,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	65 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 4	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 2	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 14	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 3	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 3	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 15	73 4	56 1	48 3	70 5	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 6	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	56 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	58 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being taus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
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ACORIDINE

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 14.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £89 7-8 = + 7-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian (Sterling Loan ..... £108 = + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 15-16 = unchanged
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 1-16 = — 1-16
3 months hence ..... 27 3-4 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 61 = — 1-2
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·21 = + 1-2
Berlin ..... 20·43 3-4 = + 3-4
New York Demand ..... 4·82 3-4 = — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = unchanged
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = — 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Bombay Rs. 3,00,000 at Is 4 1-8d.

SUGARS—
German granulated 1st marks 16 13-16 J.-F., done steady.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-2 J.-F. sellers
White Karachi 30 1-2 J.-F., sellers } firm
Red Karachi 29 3-4 J.-F. sellers

RAPESEED—
Brown 32 1-2 F.-M. buyers firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 24 1-4 A.-M. buyers steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8·3-8

In **Liverpool**.—Cotton **Market** closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·08 — 5. **Egyptian F. G. F. Brown** 6 3-4. **Sold on speculation and for Export**, 1,000. Imports 28,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
3·94 — 6	3·97 — 6	3·99 — 6
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·00 — 7	4·02 — 6	4·04 — 6
Aug.-Sept.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·04 — 7	4·05 — 6	4·05 — 7

3 days { Receipts at U S Ports 22,000
Do. last year 36,000
Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Do. do Continent 6,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·70
Futures, month of March ..... 7·31 + 9 Advanced owing to light interior movement.
Do. do. July ..... 7·40 + 8

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 1-2 — 1-16
Futures, month of May ..... 7·26 — 1
Do. do. Aug. ..... 7·31 — 4
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 14th February, 1905 :—

Cotton	19,605	bales.
Wheat	22,561	owns.
Linseed	24,841	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	9,090	"
Gingellyseed	30,902	"
Poppyseed	363	"
Groundnuts	1,228	"
Castorseed	4,516	"
Rice	3,733	"
Myrabollams	5,698	"
Cottonseed	20,154	"
Mowrseed	122	"
Gram	1,151	"
Joowar	14,289	"
Maize	10	"

BOMBAY, FEB. 15.

Exchange—Tone firm.
Bank T. T. ..... Is. 4 1-16d to Is.4 3-32d
Bank Demand ..... Is. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight D. A.Is. 4 1-4d to 9-32d
Do 6 do do Is. 4 11-32d to 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do ..... 170 3-4 to 171
Marks 3 do do ..... 138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 137
Shanghai 30 do do 189
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm
Cash ..... 98·7
1st Settlement 1st March ... 98·7
Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February 6 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 24th January 6 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ..... 5 12 6 to 5-13
Forward ... April-May 6 5 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore. Ready. 5 9 0 to 5-10
Do Forward April-May 5 12 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 6 0 0
Do Forward April-May 6 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ..... 6 4 0 to 6 5 0
Forward April-May... 6 14
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ..... 28 8 0 to 29
Forward April-May ... 30 8 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish ..... Rs. 43 to 44
15 per cent Mixed ..... " 42 8 to 43
50 per cent. " ..... " 40 8 to 41
Black Kutnee " ..... " 34
Wheat.—Tone.
White Delhi Wheat Ready 4 9 6
Do April-May 4 10 6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000

Imports ..... do. 11,000

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3 98 +4	4'01 +4	4'03 +4
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4'04 +4&	4'07 +4	4'08 +4
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov**
4'09& +4	4'09 +4	4'09 +4

COTTON.—The market was quiet this morning with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. This afternoon the tone is steadier with a moderate enquiry, Broach Suttas close at Rs. 205.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

				Ready and
Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms) ...	169	159	...	25 Feb
Bengals(M.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	172	162	...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	172	162	...	do
Oomrawatee (desapia) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	do
Khandeish do. ...	170	164		do
Jalgaon do ...	172	166		do
Jalna (M. G.) Good staple ...	190	...	Ready	14 Feb
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }	181	175	.Ready	25 Feb
Karanja do. do. do. }				
Akola do. do. do. }				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	187	181	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	182	176	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	185	179	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	204	199	...	do
Do. do ...	...	...	204	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	192	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	183	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhownuggur ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols 89 7-8
3 per cent Rentes 99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 15-16
Bar Silver 23 1-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

114th Mahrattas—Lieut W R Daniell, 1st Batt Devonshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a double Co Officer. Dated 14th Dec Lieut Daniell has been attached to the 121st Pioneers pending the arrival of the 114th Mahrattas from China.

123rd Outram's Rifles—Maj J C Keown, 2nd Double Co Com. 125th Napier's Rifles, to be 2nd-in-Com vice Major W S Delamain appointed Comdt.

Depot Staff—Capt E G Dunn, 1st Bat Roy. Irish Rifles, to be Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, vice Capt C C Macnamara of the same Regt vacated. Dated 3rd Feby

Jhansi Brigade—Capt P F Pocock 119th Infantry to be Station Staff Officer Second Class Dated 31st Jan.

Major D G Pendergast 1st Batln South Lancashire Regt to be Commandant Pachmarhi Depot. Connaught Rangers (2nd Battn)—Capt J C MacSwiney, to be Adjutant with effect from 1st April 1905 vice Capt F J Byrne whose tenure of appointment expires on 31st March 1905.

27th Lancers (Baluch Horse)—2nd-Lieut C S Foster 3rd (King's Own) Hussars a candidate for the Indian Army to be Officiating Squadron Officer Dated 16th Jan.

105th Hazara Pioneers—Lieut C L Peart Double Company Officer to be Adjutant dated 1st Oct 1904.

123rd Outram's Rifles—Capt A P Shewell 3rd Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the absence on leave of Major J C Keown or until further orders.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis—2nd Lieut C M T Western 1st Battn Middlesex Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Company Officer dated 16th Jan 1905.

Capt A K Heyland Supply and Transport Officer on return from leave out of India is posted to Bombay Storekeeper-General's Office.

Major G M Duff Royal Engrs is transferred from the 4th (Quetta) Division to the 6th (Poona) Division Military Work Services for employment under the Commanding Royal Engr of that Division.

Royal Army Medic l Corps—The undermentioned Officers on arrival from England are posted as follows—Major H W Austin to Quetta, Major H H Winter to Bombay, Lieut R B Hole to Mhow, Lieut T C Lucas to Poona, Lieut M E Grant to Bombay. Lieut F J Garland to Karachi.

A Committee composed as under will assemble at Karachi on the 23rd Feb for the purpose of classifying and inspecting mules on arrival from Buenos Aires by the steamer Prah :—President : Maj F Potts 33rd Batt Roi Field Artly. Members : Maj L M R Dean, Supply and Transport Corps Lieut H S Mosley, Army Vety Dept.

The undermentioned Officers have been detailed as Instructors to the Bristish and Native Signalling Classes, assembling at Poona during 1905 :—British Classes ; Lieut G W Smith 2nd Batt King's Own Scottish Borderers, Native Class Lieut D U Willoughby, 1st Brahmans.

The undermentioned have passed in the languages and test specified—Lieut Livesay, J 102 Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers Obligatory, Hindi, Dhala, 16th Jan. Lieut Hall E G, 108th Infantry, Obligatory Marathi Camp Sailana 2nd Feb.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty—Lieut H B Cheyne 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, Capt A S Capper, 39th Central India Horse, Maj C C Anderson, 33rd Punjabis Capt H P Keelan, 107th Pioneers.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave. Lieut H C M N James, 98th Inf till 14th May 1905 on medical certificate. Condt F Bamford, India Miscellaneous List, for four months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers are granted eight months' leave out of India, on private affairs. Including ninety days' privilege leave.—18th Tiwana Lancers.—Capt C Wigram. Pension service twelfth year, commenced 4th October 1904. Lieut H F Gordon, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division. Pension service seventh year, commenced 25th January 1905 82nd Punjabis.—Lieut A M E H T Walker. Pension service fifth year, commenced 7th November 1904. 109th Infantry.—Brevet-Colonel H Godfrey. Pension service thirtieth year, commenced 10th September 1904. 124th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry.—Major A T Rowlandson. Pension service nineteenth year, commenced 25th August 1904.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 15.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Paramaribo interrupted (14-7-05)

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros Interrupted (4-8-05)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-6-05)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-05)

Cables between Vladivostook and Nagasaki are closed or an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams.

The Vladivostok route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachta." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostok route.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. of the 30th January 1905.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	2	30 p.m.	23	36
Teheran	16	2	25 a.m.	0	26
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 6p.m. of the 30th January, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	23	0	1
" Karachi	0	56	0	3
" Madras	0	21	0	1

Grimault and Co's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood from all impurities arising from Scrofula, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin Diseases, Pimples and Sores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—February 10, at 16 London Street, Calcutta, the wife of Henry Gray, of a daughter.
GREGORY—January 6, at Rushbrooke Villa, Mussoorie, the wife of C M Gregory, of a daughter.
REECE—February 8, at Kampter, C P, the wife of Captain J D Reece, 20th Carnatic Infantry, of a daughter.
SMITH—February 8, at Sitapore, the wife of Mr H P Smith, Kathgodam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAWRENCE—COUNSELL—February 10, at Cuttack, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev A Penley, Aileen, elder daughter of Mrs Counsell and the late Mr T A Counsell, Registrar Bengal Secretariat, to Mr George LeMarchant Lawrence.
SPENCER—WHEELER—February 9, at Christ Church, Gauhati, Assam, by the Rev Cecil Stokoe, Chaplain of Shillong, Norman Spencer, A B Railway, Chittagong, to Isabell Janet, daughter of the late John Wheeler, of Savernake, Wilts.

CHIRETTONES,

TABLETS OF SACCHARO CHIRETTINE

each containing 3 grains of the Remedy.

TONIC & FEBRIFUGE,

Three grains are equal in effect to one grain of Quinine,

Dose as a Tonic.

One or two Chirettones (3 to 6 grains) twice or thrice daily alone or dissolved in a little water or wine and water. 10 drops Tincture of Steel may be added when the system is much weakened.

DOSE AS A FEBRIFUGE.

Three or six Chirettones according to the violence of the attack and as the stomach will bear it. In Ague it should be given every 3 hours during the intervals between the paroxysms.

Re. 1, per Bottle of 100.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
Sassoon House—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 7-54m., 9-39a. Low water, 2-45m. 2 40a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt Cross Roads.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30. in the hall of the High School, Hornby Road. Fort when the Anjumani's Munshi will be in attendance.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 113th Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co, Apollo Bunder Restaurant during dinner hour this evening :—

March	In the days of old	G Gay
Overture	Les Deux Mayots	P Bonnitn
Valse	New Life	Rauprat
Selection	Toreador	Ivan Caryll
Polka	The Handy Man	C Coote
Dance	Hungarian	
Valse	Bleuet	A Mayes
Galop	Tourist	Fredbe

THEFT AT VINCENT ROAD.—Vishnoo Mahadeo, a Hindu resident of Fanaswadi, has reported to the police the theft of a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,359. It appears that owing to plague the complainant shifted from Fanaswadi about a week ago and went to put up in a hut at Vincent Road. On Monday last, he removed the box containing the ornaments from his house to the hut at Vincent Road. The same night, he went to bed keeping the box under his head. When he awoke next morning, he found the door of his hut open and the box missing. On searching the box was found lying empty near the railway line.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Dadabhoy Hari, a Hindu, residing at Mughbat, Girgaum, was accidentally burnt to death in his bed on Tuesday morning. It appears the deceased did not come out of his room as usual on the morning, in question and on the door being knocked, no reply was received. This aroused the suspicion of deceased's brother-in-law, who looked through the chink of the door and found smoke inside the room. The door was then forced open and Dadabhay was found dead with his bed and body burnt. It was stated that the deceased, who was a goldsmith, was in the habit of smoking in bed whilst under the influence of liquor, and it is believed that a spark from a lighted bidee might have set the bedding on fire.

HOUSE-TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged one Khimji Pershotam, a Bhatia with criminal house-trespass, in the house of a Khoja woman, named Jainabai, living at Stonebunder. Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, defended. It appeared that the complainant has a shop at Stonebunder and was living there with her husband and child. On Sunday night at about 11 o'clock the accused entered her room and dragged her by the hand. The complainant's husband fortunately arrived at that moment, having returned from Poona by the night train. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Ooeman Mahadeo with the theft of four table lamps belonging to Krishna Rambhane from his house at Tarwady near Sonapur. In December last the complainant went to Neral whence he returned to his place on the 13th instant. He found the doors of his room opened and the four lamps valued at about Rs. 15 missing. The Police were informed and the accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty stripes, one month of the sentence to be spent in solitary confinement. He was further ordered to report his residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Superintendent Flanagan charged Gopal Hari, a coachman, in the employ of one Moosa Tarmahomed, with rash and negligent driving. It appears, that on Tuesday evening the accused was driving his master's carriage along Tardeo Road, in a furious manner. A police nowar on duty warned him to drive slowly. The accused did not seem to have paid any attention to the warning, for, near the Hornby Vellard his carriage collided with that of Mr. J. C. Bowen, solicitor, which was standing by the side of the road. Mr. Bowen's three children were getting into the carriage, when the collision occurred, but they were pluckily saved by the nurse, in charge of them and the coachman. Mr. Bowen's carriage was considerably damaged. The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 75, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The whole amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to Mr. Bowen, as compensation for the damage done to his carriage.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the School Final course is likely to be remodelled, I take the opportunity to offer some suggestions which it is hoped will be kindly considered by the Educational authorities concerned. (1) A School Final candidate has an option to select one of the five optional groups, of which the group 'Natural Philosophy and Mathematics' is attended with many disadvantages, both to the teachers and the taught, as in this group a candidate is at liberty to choose either Statics, Dynamics &c., or Heat or Electricity and Magnetism. A student selecting Heat or Electricity and Magnetism finds it difficult to have a proper insight into the subject, as he is abruptly introduced into it without having any knowledge of the previous portion of Physics. Should the students simultaneously select the different branches of the group, the managers of schools find it very difficult to arrange to teach all of them. This difficulty can only be remedied by substitution for 'Natural Philosophy,' 'Natural Science' as prescribed for Matriculation Examination. Thus the group 'Natural Philosophy and Mathematics' can be altered as shown below :—'Natural Science and Mathematics. (1) Natural Science—as at Matriculation; (2) Mathematics ; (a) Algebra (b) Geometry—as at Matriculation. Students, who have passed the Matriculation, Previous or Intermediate examination and who are hampered in their course by the unforseen circumstances, can get through the School Final examination with Natural Science and Mathematics as their optional group, as their examination is the only door open to public service in the absence of higher attainments (II) It has been the practice with the schools to bifurcate the Matriculation and School Final classes in Standard VI, but this can be conveniently done in Standard VII. The subject of Mensuration pre-supposes at least an acquaintance with the first books of Geometry and simple equations in Algebra. Without this a student is quite unable to understand the rule and formulæ of mensuration which he is now required to cram. But if the bifurcation is made in Standard VII, he will get the necessary knowledge of Algebra and Geometry in Standard VI. Besides, it is essential for student finishing the High School course to have learnt something of the History of England, though the subject may not be prescribed for the examination. Thus if bifurcation is made in Standard VII, he will acquire some knowledge of the History of England in Standard VI. In Standard VII too the common subjects for the School Final and Matriculation classes can be taught together ; only the optional subjects will have to be taught separately. Even the optional group of "Natural Science and Mathematic" can be taught to the School Final candidates along with the Matriculation students. The group Natural Science and Mathematics can be completed in one year as is done in the Matriculation class. The other optional group can also be finished in one year's course. If for these reasons the Matriculation and School Final classes are bifurcated in Standard VII, the teaching power of the staff will be much economised.—Yours etc.,

M. B. KOLATKAR, B. A.

AN INGENIOUS FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MR. D. W. HOUGHTON, of 37 Apollo Street, Bombay, has recently introduced into this country an ingeniously constructed fire extinguisher, known as the "Minimax," manufactured by the Minimax Syndicate of London. This new fire extinguisher possesses neither hose nor piston, neither pumps nor mechanism, but only one simple action to start it. It automatically throws a jet to a distance of over thirty feet and ejects the jet in such a manner that it may be easily turned in any direction, even towards the ceiling. It is so light that even a child can handle it and requires only one hand to start and maintain it in operation. The construction of this new extinguisher is such that the carbonic acid cannot become exhausted, as frequently happens in some other apparatus. The apparatus is reported to have become extensively popular and is now in use in numerous railways, Corporations, schools and colleges, gas works, breweries, private individual hotels, companies, newspaper offices, &c., at Home and abroad.

At noon yesterday Mr. Houghton gave a demonstration of the utility of this new and useful apparatus near the breakwater at the Government dockyard. For his purpose were heaped a quantity of the most inflammable material raised about six feet high and about as many feet square. The materials stacked comprised wood shavings, tallow, turpentine, old paints, scrapings from the paint godown, oily waste, etc., all these being sprinkled over with several gallons of kerosine oil. The stuff was set alight, and the apparatus on being immediately applied, kept the fire, (considering the inflammable nature of the material), fairly well under control for the three minutes that it was utilized. The experiment was carried out in the presence of Captain Hewett, Director of Indian Marine, Mr. Watson, Chief Constructor, Mr. King, Chief Builder, Mr. Pickard, Master of Machinery, and several other Marine Officials.

CRICKET AT BROACH.

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL vs. ALL KSHATRIYA

A cricket match was played between the Broach High School and the all Kshatriyas who were among the guests at Mr. Vishnuprasad Kalyanrai Desaiji's wedding, on Saturday and Sunday last. It resulted in favour of the High School by 76 runs. The High School scored 41 at the first and 97 at the second innings the Kshatriyas had 41 and 21 respectively. On the High School side Kolikaka secured 26 at the second innings. The highest individual score for the Kshatriyas was 18. Their extras were as many as 13, but their Natvarlal did most execution with the ball, taking 8 wickets together. The following are the scores :—

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL.

Cama, J A	3	6
Contractor, M R	3	19
Desai, K K and Joshi, D H	0	1
Doongaji P D	0	7
Zaveri M P	4	15
Dastur K H	3	9
Gandhi G N	0	4*
Garda S K	*6	2
Shahna S M	0	1
Kolikaka	3	26
Extras	6	7
	41	97

ALL KSHATRIYAS.

Thakore N B	0	8
Desai H K	1	0
Bhanalal	2	0
Desai C N	18	7
Desai N H	10	0
Thakore H. M, and Thakore N C.	2	0*
Thakore T J	0	2
Ramprasad	1	0
Thakor T B	1	0
Desai D B and Motilal	0	0
Desai R M	*1	2
Extras	5	1
	41	21

*Not out.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR O

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1905.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE sixth Session of the twenty-seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom and the first of King Edward VII., was opened by the King in person on Tuesday, somewhat later in the year than is customary. The Speech from the Throne briefly reviewed the political situation and the programme of work which Government has set itself. There was no indication of a contemplated dissolution of Parliament, except in so far as the proposed redistribution of seats may be taken as a preparation for a General Election. Foreign politics formed the principal feature of the speech. When his Majesty opened Parliament a year ago, he was pleased to observe that he had watched with concern the course of negociations between the Governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Korea. He recognised that a disturbance of the peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. And, his Majesty added, " any assistance which my Government can usefully render towards the promotion of a pacific situation will be gladly afforded." Again, in August last when Parliament was prorogued, his Majesty's speech referred to the war and the determination of Government to observe strict neutrality. And on Tuesday his Majesty further referred to this attitude. It was, therefore, somewhat gratuitous for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to urge Lord Lansdowne to embrace the earliest opportunity of using influence on the side of peace. That has been the consistent aim of his Majesty's Government. Earl Spencer knew this as well as the leader of the Opposition, though he asked that Government would not lose any proper opportunity of trying to bring the war to a peaceful situation. Lord Lansdowne, however, gave the retort courteous when he said that ill-considered intervention would likely to be fraught with the worst results. Not until one or other Power invites our assistance can we intervene, except by force of arms and that is contrary to policy, and it was indeed unnecessary to say that should the opportunity offer, Government would avail itself thereof with alacrity.

As regards Tibet the expressions which fell from the King and from the leader of the Government in the Lords, must prove as gratifying both to Lord Curzon and to his emissary, Colonel Younghusband, as they will be displeasing to Mr. Brodrick. Indeed, they may be taken as practically amounting to censure on the Secretary of State for India who has shone no more brightly in his new office than he did in the one he relinquished. Said his Majesty: " An agreement calculated to place the relations between Tibet and India on a satisfactory footing has been concluded at Lhasa. The great difficulties the Mission encountered were brilliantly surmounted by the civil and military authorities for its conduct." As though this did not sufficiently convey the approval of Government Lord Lansdowne declared that Government's policy had been absolutely consistent and whatever was the difference between his Majesty's Government and the Government of India, the latter fully understood its policy and, he had every reason to believe, had fully carried it out. Colonel Younghusband's achievement was one of the most brilliant in Indian frontier history and the great feat of arms and diplomacy would live long after the censure was forgotten. Earl Spencer was fully justified in remarking that even if Colonel Younghusband had exceeded his instructions he had done fine work, and had been somewhat harshly treated. There can be no possible doubt about that, and as Lord Spencer said, " knowing the views of the Government which directly instructed him, if anybody was to be blamed, it was the Government of India which wanted to do a good deal more than Mr. Brodrick," and, his lordship might have added, knew a good deal better what was necessary and desirable than Mr. Brodrick could ever hope to understand. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's description of the Mission as a tragi-comedy was absurd, but he put the matter very pointedly when he asked why Government's censure of its agent was not carried higher. It appears as though the matter has been carried higher if the King's remarks mean anything at all. Mr. Brodrick would have been better advised to have held his peace. He merely succeeded in making himself ridiculous

In striking contrast to Earl Spencer's criticism of the Government programme are Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's extravagant comments. He vigorously condemned Government for clinging to office " though the feeling of the country demonstrates indubitably that a prolongation of the present situation is a public danger and a usurpation of power." Of course, Sir Henry was well aware that his remarks would evoke no more than a good humoured smile within the four walls of the House. They were addressed to the people outside, to the more or less illiterate electorate, to whom alone they were welcome and who would take up the cry without troubling to examine either its significance or its applicablity and repeat it at a hundred liberal meetings the following evening, in the full belief that the Government had been utterly smashed and pulverised by their leader's fulminations, and would resign forthwith. But the appeal to the country will not be made until Government has at least fully expounded its views with regard to the measures enumerated in the King's speech—the Redistribution of Seats, the Aliens and Workmen's Compensation Bills and the provision of permanent machinery for dealing with the unemployed. The passing of the Aliens Bill will simplify the solution of the problem of the unemployed. The appointment of a Minister of Commerce may simplify dealing with the fiscal question, which the leader of the Opposition declares still overshadows everything. As a matter of fact it does in actual importance, but not as a plank in the Government platform for the next appeal to the country. It is on that plank that Sir Henry believes the whole fabric of the present Government depends, and if they will take their stand on it he will be able to return to St. Stephens victorious. It may transpire that further delay will strengthen Government in the very respect that the Opposition hopes weakness may develop. But the time for Government to speak is not yet.

THE CEYLON POLICE.

WHILE we are waiting for the reform of the police in India, it is interesting to note the proposals for the reform of the Ceylon police. If all that is said of that body be true, there is no more corrupt and inefficient force in the world, though we have long imagined that the New York police have no equal for corruption. The evils of which the people of Ceylon complain in regard to the police arise largely in consequence of lack of efficient supervision as well as from the constitution of the force. In a despatch which the Governor sent to the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Blake says the regular police are inefficient, if not corrupt, while for police purposes the local unpaid headmen are equally untrustworthy. There is an Inspector-General who is not in any practical sense the head of the regular force, and in the various Provinces there are heterogeneous bodies of armed police under the responsible supervision of Government Agents who are unable owing to their many other important duties to supervise the police as they should. The consequence is that Sir Henry Blake is obliged to declare that the regular force does not command the confidence or respect of the people, there is no "esprit de corps," the men are underpaid and it is difficult to obtain recruits, drill and discipline are bad, and as an armed body, if called upon in an emergency, they would be a danger only to themselves. The Governor substantiates his statements by evidence gained from his personal observation of five hundred men inspected at Colombo. He declares there was not an officer who knew his drill and the men would have been worthless as an armed body in an emergency. In regard to the system of local control by village headmen the description of the latter as unpaid is, says the Governor, misleading. The rural headman receives certain small fees for specific services. He receives also from the villagers free labour and in some cases " benevolences that are not distinguishable from bribery." The system has been handed down from the times when nobody interfered with the local autocrat so long as he extracted and paid the required amount of revenue. The results of the system are a failure of a large proportion of prosecutions for want of proper evidence, an absence of any satisfactory check on the headmen, property insufficiently protected, and roads inefficiently patrolled, with the direct consequence of a great prevalence of cattle stealing. Sir Henry Blake has submitted certain proposals for reform to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Lyttleton has sanctioned the most important of them. The posts of Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Prisons are to be separated. The Government of India are to be asked to recommend for permanent transfer to Ceylon an experienced Police Officer as Inspector-General who can be relied upon to carry out a thorough reorganization of the force. The Government Agents in the Provinces will retain control of the police at present under their supervision, but the responsibility for their efficient performance of duty will rest with the Inspector-General and his officers. To secure an improvement in the class of officers it is proposed that apart from promotion of the present inspectors, members of the Cadet Service should be appointed to the force. Sanction is given for the immediate appointment of three additional officers from the Cadet Service for police work in the Western, Southern and North-Western Provinces, but other proposals for a large increase in the force are deferred until the appointment of the new Inspector-General. Increased pay for the lower grades of the force is also sanctioned, and the Secretary of State expresses the hope that with the adoption of the changes approved, the Ceylon police may be made more efficient than they at present appear to be.

THE STUDY OF METEOROLOGY.

CAPTAIN WILSON Barker, the president of the Royal Meteorological Society, has, we notice from the home papers, received by last mail, advocated the establishment of meteorological observing stations at the larger public schools throughout the country. There is a good deal to be said in favour of the suggestion which, we may add, comes from one who has seen such a station at work on board the training-ship Worcester, where the senior cadets keep the meteorological log of an ordinary sea-going vessel. Meteorology is at present in its infancy, and there can be little doubt that the establishment of a hundred new observing stations at various points would be of great assistance. Here in India, observing stations could be established with advantage at St. Joseph's College, Darjiling, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, Smith-Philander School, Mussoorie, and La Martiniere College, Lucknow. We do not know whether the average boy would prefer a class in the science to a chemistry class in the school laboratory, but most schools have a Field Club, a study so fascinating could hardly fail to attract adherents. The only serious drawback that the scheme presents is the enforced cessation of the work during the holidays which could only be overcome with much difficulty. The necessary instruments would involve considerable, but not prohibitive, initial expenditure. Each station would need a barometer of the usual meteorological office pattern, wet and dry bulb thermometers in the usual Jalousied case, an anemometer for registering the force of the wind, maximum and minimum thermometers, a rain-gauge, and an ordinary wind-vane. Boys are generally enthusiastic and painstaking meteorological observers if they can be induced to observe at all, and we see no reason why the work done by them should not be of the greatest value. There is always a need for careful systematic observation, and the need is most felt by those who study cloud movements. If each school station were to make special cloud observations day afrer day for a few years, checking each observer's work and taking minute pains to determine the direction of the higher cirri, they might help our men of science materially.

THE METHOD OF CHINESE MALEFACTORS.

FOR really ingenious malefactors operating on the grand scale there is no country to touch China. This, for instance, is what recently happened at Swe-tong, a small town in the district of Kwan-tung. As a rule Swe-tong is garrisoned by a force of Chinese regulars commanded by a mandarin, who also holds an administrative post. Some time back the greater part of the troops were temporarily ordered to Kao-Chao, only the mandarin and some 30 soldiers being left in charge. The day after their departure a troop of 400 men, wearing the uniform of the Hi regiment, stationed at Kao-Chao and commanded by a mandarin, entered the town of Swe-tong, headed by their banners, gongs, and regimental triumpeters, and marched straight to the Yamen. Their commander had an interview with the mandarin, informed him that he had been despatched by the Tao-tai to capture a band of malefactors, and requested, on the plea that his men were not all fully armed, the loan of some rifles. The unsuspecting mandarin promptly placed all those in his possession at his polite visitor's disposal. No sooner were they handed over than the visitors threw off the mask, seized the mandarin and his 30 defenceless defenders, locked them up in the Yamen and set to work to pillage the town. One or two of the inhabitants who attempted to defend their property were killed, but with this exception, no violence was used, the rest of the citizens, though outnumbering the robbers by ten to one being cowed by their companions' fate, and indeed believing, so ubiquitous were their conquerors, that there was a whole army of them. When they had collected all the valuables in the town they were carefully examined. Those which were not considered up to the desired level were rejected; the rest were made up into convenient parcels. These the brigands forced the unhappy citizens to carry down to the river, where they packed them in a number of junks which they had collected. Finally, they sailed calmly off into the unknown, and nothing further has been heard of them. The ingenious leader of the band is believed to have been some former high official who had been turned out of his post, as he was fully versed in all the etiquette of the mandarin order.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Captain T. H. Heming, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Alleppy, which port she left on the 12th February.

IT is understood that orders regarding the distribution of work among the Members of Council and the Secretariats of the Government of India, consequent on the formation of the Department of Commerce and Industry, will shortly be issued. They will probably have effect from the 1st March.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 31st December amounted to Rs. 2,017, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,773. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December, were Rs. 46,784, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,362.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 31st December amounted to Rs. 19,936, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 578. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 2,55,205, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 66,298.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 31st December amounted to Rs. 4,203 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,159. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 75,982, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,748.

H. E. LADY LAMINGTON, on Tuesday, visited the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital, attended by Major Gary, R. A. M. C., Mrs. Batty, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathooboy, Members of the Committee, Dr. Parmanand, Medical Officer-in-charge, and Mr. G. Lund, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, were present to meet her Excellency.

Further details of the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Harman on the North-West Frontier, state that on Saturday night a sepoy of the Southern Waziristan Militia rushed into the officers' mess armed with a bayonet. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, Commandant of the Corps, rose from his seat to ask the man the cause of his appearance and was instantly stabbed. Captain Plant closed with the sepoy and secured him. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman died from his wound in a very short time. He was an officer who has seen a considerable amount of service in Frontier expeditions, and had been twice wounded in action. He was specially selected to raise the Southern Waziristan Militia, and was successful in getting together a fine body of men. The latent fanaticism among Waziris is, however, always liable to burst out. This is the second murder of an officer in a comparatively short time, as Captain Bowring was shot at Sarwakai last year.

SIR F. C. BURNAND, editor of " Punch," sent an amusing letter to Mr. Tree at his Majesty's Theatre :—" Very sorry to hear of Miss Viola's illness. However, measles is (are) one (or more) of those things that flesh is heir and heiress to, and I trust that the attack will not be severe, but run its normal course and leave your daughter (as soon as possible) better than ever. . . . It is a cowardly distemper coming in the plural and attacking a defenceless unit. The case, however, can never be singular. Ours being a large family, we had the measles divided among five children all at once—a measles apiece. This lightened the attack, but increased the doctor's bill."

IT has been said in many quarters with regard to the disturbances that have taken place in various regions of China, writes the " Memorial Diplomatique " that the famous Prince Tuan, the instigator of the Boxer revolt was trying to create a new Xenophobe movement and to place himself at its head. In reality such is not the case. He lives in Mongolia, whither he was exiled and his property having been confiscated, he can only command very feeble resources. His former partisans, struck by the sight of the misfortunes which the rising in 1900 brought upon China, have entirely abandoned him and the people execrate his name. The Chinese papers never speak of him but as the " ex-Prince Tuan." It is even said that he has become a convert to modern ideas and that his instigation was due to the recent despatch of young Chinese students to Russia.

IN A RUSSIAN VILLAGE.

A PEASANT'S VIEWS.

On the bank of a broad frozen river not far from St. Petersburg stands the little village of V——. Facing it on a high ridge on the opposite side of the river is the long line of the houses of a larger village, with church and shops (including the Government brandy shop). A few minutes' walk away over the fields lie other villages, and in the back ground looms a forest. In the evening, the sun flushes the pale-blue sky on the western rim of the great snow-covered plain with crimson and orange light, and, forest, homestead, and villages stand out dark and firm in the broad pace. When the keen north-west wind is blowing and driving down the snow in fine flakes the peasants venture little abroad, and the land rests in a strange vast silence to which only the howling of the wind in the trees gives voice. In the village, writes a special correspondent of the " Manchester Guardian," there are about forty cottages, unpainted, built of logs, and with high gables that face the road on either side of which the cottages stand. Some of the larger cottages have an upper storey, and behind each and under the same roof are stable, cow-shed, sheep-pen, and pigsty. The row of cottages is broken on one side of the street by a little wooden shrine surmounted by a cross. The village is surrounded by fields that reach back to the forest and are bounded on the other sides by the land of neighbouring villages, by a large estate, and by the river. Five minutes' walk away is a zemstvo elementary school and a carpentry school. The parish church is twelve versts away, and the priest only visits the village on the great festivals. There is an old woodman in the village, called Alexei, a grizzled and wrinkled peasant with the eyes of one who knows more of the ways of the forest than of the ways of men. He was sitting at home with his wife, a neighbour, and son and grandchild one afternoon, a day or two after the Russian Christmas, when we entered the low living-room of his izba. The room was warmed by the big stove that stood in one corner, and on top of which someone lay asleep. A dim light came in from the winter afternoon through two small windows. Alexei sat on a bench that ran along under the window-sills, his neighbour on the wooden bed in a corner near the stove, and Tatiana, his wife busied herself with the preparat on of the samovar for the guests.

We talked at first of distant lands, of a land in the far south of the world, to reach which you must travel six weeks in a steamer. Alexei uttered ejaculations of vague wonder, and said in the slow, drawing peasant speech, " Why, that is further than the war." And we fell to talking of the war

"It's a terrible business," he said, "and God knows when we shall see the end of it. I think," and he paused meditatively—"I think other peoples must be helping the Japanese—the Chinese perhaps, and others too, because the Japanese could not manage our soldier alone."

What is the war all about?

Who knows? We don't know. They say the Emperor took a town that wasn't his. What did he want the town for? Why did he take it?

" Oh," said Vassili, the neighbour, a tall, red bearded fellow, " if I take a house that isn't mine and spend a million on it, and then they come and want to take it back, I'm not going to give it up."

" Yes," said Alexei; " but why did he want to take it first of all? The Japanese have taken the town now, and they will fortify it, and we can't take it back. They say the town is full of " monkeys."

" What about the Russian army?" I asked. " What will the land do if all this killing goes on?"

" Oh," said Vassil, " they have only taken two from our village, and now Nikolaieff has gone—that's the third; and Russia is a great land. You can't empty her very soon. We get letters from Petroff. He says, he is well, and it is warm in the trenches now; they have shubas and plenty to eat. A merchant gave them things—brought them down to the trenches himself. From Ivanoff we hear nothing. Perhaps he is in hospital; perhaps he is dead."

Old Alexei declared that if he were called to fight he would go and shoot. He admitted that to shoot men who had never done you any harm was simply murder. " But if you are told to go, what can you do?" he said. And as to the result of the war, perhaps, the Japanese would win, perhaps, the Russians. He seemed to care little. How should he care when all was so remote from him, enveloped in that mystery that surrounds his life and contains within itself strange powers whose nature he does not know but the effects of whose working he constantly feels. He dimly distinguishes these powers; there are winds and storms and bitter frosts, there is God in heaven and there is the Government on the earth. And a failure of the harvest, a famine, a summons to a distant war—these are all to him inexplicable blows from the heart of that great mystery which encircles that little span of light within which he walks and which he calls his life.

And yet within his own sphere Alexei is alert, intelligent, and critical enough. We spoke of the affairs of the village. The land is owned by the community, and is supposed to be divided equally among the males at certain intervals. In V——, however, no repartition has been made since the community first received its land from the Government, at the time of the Emancipation. Alexei's land was the portion of two " souls " (the male members of the community are so called), and amounts altogether to about forty acres. It does not lie in a compact area, but consists of strips in the meadow land, the wood, and the corn land. Alexei is fortunate. The male population of the village has almost doubled since the Emancipation, and where the number of males in a family is large the portion falling to each becomes very small, many having no land at all. The harvest was almost a failure this year, and the peasants only reaped enough corn to keep them supplied until January. They must buy for the rest of the year, and would be unable to live were it not for the work they get on the neighbouring estate or in the pottery works down the river.

The affairs of the village are discussed in the village meetings, which are called by the elder as often as occasion requires. The elder is elected every three years, and forms the medium of communication between the peasants and the cantonal authorities. The canton is a district supposed to comprise about two thousand peasants. The village elders collect the taxes from the peasants and then forward them to the starshina, or elder of the canton, an official appointed from among the peasantry and receiving a salary of about £50 a year from the Government. Another official, called the zemsky nachalnik, usually a member of the nobility, acts as administrative overseer of the peasants' affairs.

Alexei had a grievance against the starshina. Many of the peasants in the village had not paid their taxes, and the starshina had bidden them bring their household effects to the cantonal office. The peasants ignored the summons, whereupon, without discrimination, the starshina, with the approval of the zemsky nachalnik, inflicted on all a fine, or in default a term of imprisonment. " He is our brother (one of us); and he dares to treat us in that way. The law says they cannot force us to pay our taxes, and now he fines us for not bringing in our goods. And I can't think that the zemsky nachalnik has acted rightly, either," he said, as though a little afraid of criticising so exalted an authority. As for going to Judgment with his neighbours before the starshina, Alexei would not hear of it. Anyone, he said could buy a starshina for a bottle of brandy. He even ventured to criticise the priest, who had passed by certain cottages on his Christmas visit because their owners had not attended church regularly. " Supposing I don't go to church," he said, " it may be because I haven't proper boots or clothes, or because it is very far away. Let him punish me, then; but why should he punish the little children, who are not to blame? He should come in and bless them. Are they heathen? I can pray to God as well at home as in the church."

"Yes," said Tatiana, "when I want things to go well in the field I just drop down on my knees and pray to God. We know three prayers—the 'Our Father,' and the prayer to the Mother of God, and another. How should we know more? They never taught us letters." And then Tatiana folded her arms and told a long story of the persecution of the sect of Old Believers in the neighbourhood. Alexei reverted to reminiscences of the days of serfdom. "They were strict then," he said. " Yes," said Tatiana, " and now all the peasants are lazy."

PARLIAMENT'S REASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

PREMIER AND DISSOLUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 14.

During the debate on the Address in the Commons, to-night, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the fiscal question still overshadowed everything. He vigorously condemned the Government for clinging to office though the feeling of the country demonstrated indubitably that a prolongation of the present situation was a public danger and a usurpation of power.

With reference to the war in the Far East he hoped Lord Lansdowne would embrace the earliest opportunity of using England's influence on the side of peace.

The Tibet Expedition, he described, as a tragi-comedy and asked why Government's censure of its agent was not carried higher.

In the Lords, Earl Spencer said he trusted Government would not lose any proper opportunity occurring, with the other Powers, of trying to bring the war to a peaceful solution.

It was, he said, true that Col. Younghusband had exceeded his instructions, but he did fine work and had been somewhat hardly treated considering the enormous difficulties he had to contend with, and knowing the views of the Government which directly instructed him. If anybody was to be blamed, it was the Government of India, which wanted to do a deal more than Mr. Brodrick.

He hoped the full papers would be presented to the House regarding the negotiations with Afghanistan.

Lord Lansdowne said that ill-considered intervention would likely be fraught with the worst results.

It was unnecessary to say that should the opportunity offer, Government would avail itself thereof with alacrity.

The Government's policy in Tibet, he said, had been absolutely consistent, and whatever were the differences between his Majesty's Government and the Government of India, the latter fully understood our policy and he had every reason to believe had faithfully carried out our instructions.

Lord Lansdowne said he personally regarded Col. Younghusband's achievement as one of the most brilliant achievements in Indian frontier memory and the great feat of arms and diplomacy, he and his companions had accomplished, would live long after the censure was forgotten.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

During the debate on the Address, in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said that he saw no ground for Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's suggestion that the Imperial should censure the Indian Government in relation to the latter's policy and action in Tibet.

The Indian Government, he said, recognised that the Imperial Government must be supreme in these matters, and the Indian Government never departed from that attitude regarding Tibet.

Mr. Balfour hoped that the Afghan negotiations will terminate successfully.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was, he said, profoundly mistaken that we are pursuing a provocative policy. It was a cardinal element of sound policy that the Indian Government should be on good terms with a neighbour between them and a more powerful military Empire.

There was every motive, Mr. Balfour declared, for friendly relations between India and Afghanistan and which the Government earnestly desired to maintain.

With reference to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's suggestion that the Ministry should resign, Mr. Balfour said that it was a matter which rested with the House of Commons.

A discussion on the Fiscal question by the present Parliament would, he said, be irrelevant and, in concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour taunted the Opposition with confusion about its future programme.

CORRECTION.

In the King's speech please read: "Russia and Austria had lately addressed proposals to the Porte, &c." and not "Russia and Austria and Italy."

CALCUTTA LIBEL ACTIONS.

ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS SUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Sale promised to fix an early day for the examination "de bene esse" of the plaintiff in the case in which Mr. G. Forrester sues Mr. Shirley Tremearne for an alleged libel published in "Capital" to the effect that a diamond ring had been presented to Mr. Forrester, meaning thereby that the plaintiff might be induced to pass inferior jute. The plaintiff was stated to be in bad health and goes home under doctor's orders next month.

A written statement was filed in which defendant admitted publication, but claims that the article is not defamatory.

Mr. Justice Sale also admitted plaint in the case in which Mr. Cuthbert H. Gordon, Manager of the Singhia Indigo concern sues the Proprietor and Editor of the Hindi newspaper "Bharat Mittra" for ten thousand rupees damages for libel alleged to have been published last October.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. R. Rowsell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she left on 31st January, and called at Madras. She brought Government stores and the following details:—Lieut. and Mrs. H. Owen, Sergt.-Major Harle, wife and four children, the King's regiment, Store Sergt. Mitchell and wife, Store Sergt. Sharpe and wife, Ordnance Dept. School Mistress Wilson, widow and three children of late school master Hill, E. Dept. and 113 details.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Government Challenged.

MOTION BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Mr. Asquith will move in the House of Commons to-day that the Fiscal question having been discussed for two years, the time has now come for submitting the issue to the country.

POSITION IN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Activity.

THREAT AGAINST COLLIERS.

Despatches received from Russian correspondents state that the Japanese are energetically pursuing sapping operations and breaking the ground with dynamite or thawing it with fires.

The Naval staff at Tokio announces that the Japanese commanders will sink colliers found accompanying the Baltic fleet, regardless of neutrality.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN INDIAN OFFICER.

The body of Captain Warburton, of the 5th Gurkhas, which has been missing since Saturday, has been found on the railway at Esher. It is supposed he fell out of the train.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The departure of Lord Curzon and party for Assam is again postponed. A start is now to be made on Thursday evening.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Football Association in Calcutta, to-night, Messrs. Douglas Baker and S. G. Phelps were elected joint Secretaries. Mr. Baker was also appointed Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Football League.

AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

In the Calcutta Police Court to-day, S. V. Smith, of Howrah, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a whipping of thirty stripes for theft and also for using criminal force calculated to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Herron, residing in Fort William, whom he met at dusk in the Eden Gardens.

THE AGA KHAN VISITS ALIGRAH.

PROSPECTS OF A MOHAMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, FEB. 15.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived here on Sunday morning and left yesterday. His Highness was a guest of the College and spent all his time in seeing the various aspects of the College life in which he took a great interest. Besides a lunch and a party, a public dinner was given to over 500 people in the Strachey Hall. In reply to his toast proposed by Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk in a very eloquent speech, His Highness expressed great pleasure on what he saw of the College life, and remarked that every Muslim can well be proud of this grand institution. He took part in a debate in the Union Club and made a lively and most interesting speech. In reply to the address presented by the trustees of the College, his Highness remarked that wonderful changes had taken place since his last visit in 1897 in all the branches of the College, specially in the number of students whichhad more than doubled. He also said that at Aligarh at last was to be found the ray of light for the despairing, and hoped to see the institution raised to a University. He said that a crore of rupees required for the University is only a little part of the money spent by Mahomedans in useless purposes every year which they wrongly called charity. Referring to the proposed Arabic studies, he remarked that it was the first step towards the foundation of the Muslim University. He expressed his satisfaction that the trustees had made a provision for maintaining 15 students. His Highness intimated to the College authorities that he would contribute Rs. 5,000 for an Arabic library and that out of his grant which has this year been raised from Rs. 3, 00 to Rs. 6,000, a sum of Rs. 1,500 yearly be reserved for an Arabic scholarship.

On Monday evening a deputation of the Female Education Association waited upon his Highness who was very glad to receive them and gave them useful advice.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET AVERAGES.

In giving the batting averages last Monday, of those members of the Bombay Gymkhana, who have played in four matches and upwards, this cold weather, we gave Mr. H. Cheetham's figures as follows:—No. of Inns 8, Times not out 2, Highest Score 101 not out, total runs 196, average 32-4, whereas his actual figures are: No. of Inns. 9, Times not out 2, Highest Score 101 not out, total runs 261, average 43-3. The mistake occurred owing to his score of 65 not out against the Hindu Gymkhana having been inadvertently left out. This score, however, makes a great difference in his position in the averages which be now heads, being a point and a half better than Mr. S. N. Powell.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperatrix," left Aden on the afternoon of the 14th instant and may be expected here on the 20th instant at about 7 a. m. She brings the following passengers:—Miss Andrews, Miss Adams, Mr. Bridge, Revd. Cunningham, Miss Farthing, Mrs. Griffith, Revd. and Mrs. Gill and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, Revd. and Mrs. Ireland, Jones, Revd. Malcolm Jam, Miss Maher, Mrs. Meher, Mr. J. K. Orfanidi, Miss Van der Pant, Mrs. LeRoy, Mr. Rank, Miss Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, nurse and 3 infants, Mr. Weichand and Miss K. Wiesielek.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

LUCKNOW MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 14.

The Lucknow Martiniere College distribution of prizes took place this afternoon. The President was Major-General Sir Edward Locke Elliot, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the 8th Lucknow Division. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, was present with a large Government House Party and there was a goodly company of visitors both Civil and Military. The College Hall was well filled before the proceedings began and an influx of visitors continued till the hall was filled to overflowing.

The proceedings were opened by the boys and girls singing the "Heavens are telling" from Haydn's oratorio of the "Creation" to an organ accompaniment. The attack was distinctly good and the precision of the timing which is difficult and consecutive showed signs of careful training. The scarf dance by the girls followed and was a very pretty and useful example of the value of drill and training in the matter of carriage and deportment. After an interval followed the glee "Who is Sylvia?" by Bishop and "Beware" by Hatton sung by both choirs, boys and girls. The musical training of these choirs as evidenced by the singing to-day and the performance of the Boys' Choir every Sunday in Christ Church shows that music is kept up to a high standard in the Martiniere and reflects great credit on the teachers in both schools and above all on the Choir Master, Mr. Pope, an exceedingly hardworked official, who has, now, for so many years, given much of his time to the training of these choirs; and we may add to the good of the Martiniere in many other ways.

The prizes to the girls were distributed by Lady Locke Elliot and to the boys by Sir Edward. When "God save the King" had been sung and the proceedings within the buildings were concluded, the Lieutenant-Governor, the General and Lady Elliot led the way to the lawn where the boys and girls sat down to a feast in honour of the founder. The weather was unfavourable. Inhospitable rain came down and brought the feast to a hurried termination.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL ELLIOT.

The President, General Elliot, who was loudly cheered, addressed the audience as follows:—Your Honour, Mr. Sykes, Ladies and Gentlemen and boys of the Martiniere School. On referring to the records of the annual addresses kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Sykes, I find almost every point of educational and general interest has been touched on at different times by previous speakers. Last year Mr. Risley based his interesting address on the value of public school discipline drawing an elaborate comparison between his school, Winchester, and the Martiniere. I was myself at Harrow during the earlier sixties. At that time the same style of disciplinary methods were in vogue. At any rate I can vouch for being soundly thrashed by the head of the house, a monitor, for some trivial delinquency, when a house fag, which effectually spoilt a new jacket and left in me a bloodthirsty desire to meet him later in life when I should be strong enough to get a bit back on my own account. I well recollect the following holidays consulting Alec Reid, the Champion Light Weight of the period, from whom I was taking boxing lessons as to how I could best get on terms with the monitor. He assured me in the most fervent language I was far too light for the job and suggested a friendly dinner with the gentleman to wind up with an unexpected attack with a soda water bottle. As this happened 40 years ago, and I have never had the opportunity of taking Alec Reid's advice, I fear I must forego my revenge as it would hardly read well in the morning papers "violent assault on an old gentleman by an eccentric general officer of the Indian army" with the probable saving clause "the gallant officer is supposed to have suffered from sunstroke" (laughter). There is one custom at Harrow that I think was exceptional. Any boy, if he had a grievance, imaginary or real against another, could challenge him to fight in the milling ground under the schools. A roped ring and seconds and all the paraphernalia of a prize fight were provided and the fight was brought off under the supervision of the school custom. I think this was a most excellent custom as it stopped petty bullying and engendered a love for the "noble art of self-defence" which has stuck to me personally ever since.

MARTINIERE'S MEMORIES.

On comparing the conditions of English public school life with La Martiniere, it appears to me that the Martiniere boy has infinitely more to appeal to his imagination than we had at Harrow. An impressive pile of buildings in the precinct of which lie buried Hodson, the beau ideal of an Indian cavalry officer, Da Costa, and other gallant officers lost their lives in 1857, extensive and park-like grounds, a large standing garrison of all arms in the neighbouring cantonments, the proximity of Lucknow itself and all the engrossing memories and last, but not least, the splendid military record of the school. There are certain details in those records that I think may prove interesting to remind you of. A glance at Forrest's State Papers-Indian Mutiny, Lucknow, tells us that in November 1857 and March 1858, the College was occupied by mutineers. On the 9th March 1858, we learn the Martiniere was successfully stormed by the second division under Lugard after it had been heavily cannonaded with mortars and siege train guns from the Dilkusha plateau. At this time recollect the Martiniere boys, their principal and the staff were holding their position in the line of defences covering the Residency, Government. I understand subsequently gave Rs. 30,000 to repair damages and the Trustees sanctioned some Rs. 47,000 in addition for the same purpose, but the total of both sums was hardly sufficient to replace in an indifferent manner, the library, internal fittings and scientific apparatus that were burned, looted and irretrievably damaged during the rebel occupations and assault. Since those strenuous times, very large sums of money have been expended by the Trustees on the College to make it sound and strong but the only thoroughly restored part is the ground floor. No doubt at the time, money was scarce in the Government treasuries, but nowadays we hear of grants of Rs. 60,000 (three annual donations) to a Darjeeling School besides liberal aid to Simla and other schools. A grant-in-aid towards the library and science laboratories destroyed during the meeting would be a gracious offering as equitable as welcome. In connection with the question of including public schools in a system of national defence, we consider ourselves as not only in the front rank but as pioneers of the movement. What College or school can beat our record in 1857. The present companies of Martiniere Vols. B. G. and 5 aggregate more than four times as many as the volunteers, who were in the Residency in 1857 and are, of course, incomparably better trained and armed. Since 1872, about 2,000 volunteers have left the Martiniere, so that in addition to the 200 now in the Martiniere Companies there are many hundreds of men in all parts of India who started their military education and proved their military efficiency before leaving the school.

AN OLD BOY'S EXPLOIT.

To prove to you that the present day boy is worthy of his predecessors of 1857, I have here a short extract from an Australian paper, dated 5th January, 1905, which I am sure will interest you. There must be boys in the school now who recollect their old school fellow Edgar Langley now a Lieutenant and A.-D.-C. to the Governor of West Australia. Listen to this: "A Gallant South Australian Lieutenant E. J. Langley now A.-D.-C., to the Governor of West Australia has been to South Africa twice. On the second occasion he behaved with such gallantry in action that he was recommended and received the D. S. O. In 1900, he accompanied and returned with the first Contingent after serving twelve months at the front. In April 1901, he again sailed for the Cape as a member of the second Contingent. He joined Colonel De Lisle's column of mounted troops in General Elliot's Division in the Orange River Colony and it was at Graspan in June 1901, he earned his decoration under the following circumstances: He was commanding "E" Squadron, 5th Contingent which with "F" Squadron and 100 of the 6th M. I. totalled a force of about 200 men under Colonel Sladen, of the 6th M. I. This party had been sent on by "night march" with the object of getting in touch with a large Boer convoy reported in the vicinity. It was arranged by Colonel De Lisle to support these men by 11 a.m. At dawn, the Australians and 6th M. I., surprised and captured the convoy about 12 miles east of Reitz, taking about 100 wagons and 50 prisoners. Whilst arranging for the out lingering and care of their booty and prisoners, the party were heavily engaged by about 400 or 500 Boers under De Wet, a desperate fight ensued for the best part of three hours. The Australians and M. I. gallantly hung on, but superior numbers prevailing, the Boers were able to release the convoy, but not the prisoners. De Lisle who had been delayed in supporting as prearranged, owing to a heavy mist and having to fight a rear guard action on the banks of the Wilge where the column had bivouacked, arrived just in the nick of time with a support of 200 men, a section of "O," R. H. A. and a pom-pom having galloped 10 miles without stopping when the news of the straits his advance party were in reached him "engaging at once every available man, the supports plus the remnants of Sladen's men were enabled not only to shoot off the Boers but to regain the greater part of the wagons, their teams and the Boer supplies in them." Before the arrival of the supports, the fighting had been of the most determined character and at close quarters. On this occasion Lieutenant Langley's conduct was so conspicuous for coolness and courage that he was recommended by Colonel Sladen to Colonel De Lisle, and subsequently received the D. S. O. As I was myself at Graspan, I can vouch for the truth and the detail of the incident. I further had the satisfaction of forwarding Sladen and De Lisle's recommendations and subsequently decorated Lieutenant Langley myself. Your Honour, ladies, and gentlemen, on behalf of the Principal, masters and boys, here present before you, I claim that we have many Langleys amongst our ranks, who require but the opportunity to prove it.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following summary is from the Secretary's rather lengthy report on the Martiniere Schools:—General Elliot, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The school was founded sixty years ago, so we may be said to be keeping its Diamond Jubilee. In the earlier months of 1845 there were a few boys here under the care of a Mr. Archer, but the school was not formaly opened till the arrival of the Principal in September of that year. A glance at the records of those days will show that a great advance has been made in these sixty years, an advance which was anticipated both by the founder of the school and by the trustees who drew up the scheme for its constitution and management. Under that scheme arrangements were made for two hundred scholars, but the trustees distinctly wrote that they looked forward to the time when even this number might be quadrupled and that it was of importance that this object, should not be lost sight of. It was with similar forethought that General Martin wrote in his will that his funds were to be deposited in what he calls the "Town House, Supreme Court" i. e., Constantia House was never to be sold but was to serve as a College for educating children and men and that none of the ground was ever to be sold or detached from it. Another arrangement for which the trustees made provision, some sixty years ago, was the system of monitors or prefects on which they wrote that the advantages of it were so obvious that they need advance no reasons for giving it the preference. The system has been in force in the school for many years and is still in active operation. We have always thought it a matter of regret that the original trustees did not put down in writing their views on this important topic. The omission, however, was ably rectified on our last prize day by our present trustee, Mr. Risley, whose full and clear exposition of the subject has since been reproduced in a separate pamphlet styled "The value of discipline in Anglo-Indian Education." But notwithstanding the forethought of the founder and trustees, there were times when the school did not seem to be getting on very satisfactorily. One of the earlier Governors, Colonel Sleeman wrote on one occasion to the trustees about what he called "that almost useless old trunk of the Martiniere" and begged him to have the teaching of engineering introduced into the school. Colonel Sleeman's advice was followed as far as was practicable, and the foundation of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, in the year 1847, gave a great impetus in that direction. It is quite unnecessary to point out to the boys of the Martiniere or to the general public that the founding of this great College, the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, has proved one of the greatest of blessings to the gifted young men of India. For pleasanter reading than Sir William Sleeman's remark about "the useless old trunk" is the award of His Honor the visitor in his comparatively recent estimate of the Martiniere and its work. I should like to repeat His Honor's words: "Though the institution is one of the oldest of its kind in India, yet far from showing any signs of decrepitude, it is in the fullest enjoyment of a vigorous and healthy life." And it is not out of place to add that though we are not on the official list of schools receiving aid from the Government, we invariably received that sympathy and support which to the Martiniere is of higher value than any mere money grant could ever be. Moreover, whenever the Government sees its way clear to render the Martiniere any material assistance, I believe it is only too glad to do so, as for instance quite recently in the matter of a most welcome money grant towards the physcial training of the cadets. This valuable addition to our sports fund has enabled us to put our cricket field and gymnasium into better order than they have ever yet been, and has given a stimulus not only to the volunteer movement but also to wholesome exercise throughout the school. Looking for a moment at the results of the chief examinations at which the Martiniere has competed during the year since the last prize day, we may say in general terms that as far as numerical totals of passes are concerned the school does not compare unfavourably with other competing schools, but that the quality of the work is not up to the usual Martiniere form the main reason being that for several months of the year the four classes of the upper school were working without their complete staff of teachers for some months. In fact, there were only two instead of four masters. Two English University graduates, Mr. Sutcliffe and Mr. Nixon have, however, been engaged and brought out from England and the teaching staff is now as strong as it has ever been since the school was founded. In the Roorkee examination, held last June for admission to the higher department of the engineer class, ten candidates from European schools are shown as having qualified. Seven of them were from the Martiniere. Three of these took the highest place amongst the European candidates, Levi, the 2nd on the published list, gaining a Government scholarship of Rs. 30 a month and a Martiniere scholarship of Rs. 50 a month. Jones also gained a scholarship of Rs. 50 a month from the Martiniere. In the Roorkee upper subordinate examination, civil, English, of the eleven candidates who qualified, six were trained in the Martiniere. Two of them gained Government scholarship of Rs. 25 a month each, and Rabey gained in addition a Martiniere scholarship of Rs. 20 a month. In the High School examination of last November, 29 Martiniere boys presented themselves of whom 24 passed, the next highest being 18, but the quality of the work of these last was much higher. I am not aware that any published statement of the middle school results has yet appeared. Coming to the Martiniere Girls School and speaking as its Honorary Secretary. I may say that the results are the best the school has had since the examination of November 1901. The six girls who went up for the High School passed four in the second division and two in the third and of the nine girls who went in for the middle school examination six passed three in the first division, two in the second and one in the third. This excellent work appears to me to be exceedingly creditable to the Lady Superintendent, the teaching staff and the girls. The conduct and health of the schools had been good, and there has been no death during the year. Both Colonel Anderson, I. M. S. and Colonel Pratt I. M. S. have placed on record that they were much struck with the fine physique of the boys, 46 in all, whom they examined for the Medical certificate required by the rules for admission into the Roorkee College. The Medical Officers add that the condition of the boys testifies to the care bestowed upon them and shows what physical training can do for Europeans in the plains of India. There is, I believe, complete confidence between the boys and their masters. I, myself, find it a pleasure to go into the classes and especially into the senior class every Thursday morning for a three hours' lesson or lecture. Many of the boys are quite as keen to learn as we are to teach and they are able to assimilate all that we can give them. I wish to be allowed to thank you, Sir, for the honour you have done us and I am sure that all present will hold in respectful remembrance the memory of our founder, Major-General Claude Martin to whom so many owe an inextinguishable debt of gratitude.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Colonel Sir B. Scott, R. E., retires on an Indian pension with effect from the 14th ultimo.

Lieutenant Christie, 6th Dragoons, and 2nd Lieutenant Symonds, 12th Lancers, are permitted to resign their Commissions.

Major Shortt, Norfolk Regiment, retires on retired pay.

Lieutenant Popham, Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been permitted to withdraw his candidature for the Indian Army.

Captain Hood, 7th Rajputs, has been appointed Recruiting Staff Officer for Hindustani Hindus.

The services of Lieutenant Ellis, 94th Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government, for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant Collingridge has been appointed Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas.

Captain Coningham, 12th Pioneers, attached to the 40th Pathans has been appointed to the 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas.

2nd Lieutenant Foster, 3rd Hussars, an Indian Army Candidate is posted to the Western Command.

Captain Hannay, 1st Dorsetshires, has been selected for the Adjutancy of 3rd Battalion of that Regiment.

ARRIVALS, February 14.

Captain A D Waring, R A M C, from Jubbulpore.
Lieutenant T G J Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry, from Bellary.
Major A R Burlton, S and T Corps, from England.
Captain Arthur Grant, XII R Lancers, from England.
Major E C Ryall, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Major A E Medley, 19th Lancers, from England.
Lieutenant W E Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, from England.
Lieutenant R Hoskyn, R A, 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery, from England.
Lieutenant C A Gourlay, I M S, from England.
Major V Ormsby, 3rd Gurkhas, from England.
Major C Finch, Director of Farms, Western Command, from Aden.
Captain C R Kelly, R G A., from Aden.

DEPARTURES, February 14.

Lieutenant A C Osburn, R A M C, to Meerut.
Colonel F T T Fowle, R A, Ordnance Department, to Poona.
Lieutenant J Cunningham, Inspr, Army Schools, to Darjeeling.
Major W E Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, to Peshawar.
Captain Arthur Grant, XII R Lancers, to Umballa.
Major J R Dyas, 1st Roy. Warwick Regt, to Belgaum.
Major A R Burlton, S and T Corps, to Secunderabad.
Lieutenant R E Webb, 1st York and Lanc. Regt, to Mhow.
Captain A Moorhead, I M S, to England.
Major G C Rynd, Manchester Regt, to England.
Lieutenant T G J Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry, to England.
Captain D N Anderson, I M S, to England.
Captain A D Waring, A M C, to Aden.
Captain H Gidney, I M S, to Aden.
Captain C W Profiet R A M C, to Umballa.
Captain A C P Cochran, 40th Pathans, to Jhelum.
Major A E Medley, 19th Lancers, to Umballa.
Captain A G Stuart, 40th Pathans to Jhelum.
Lieutenant E C Webb, A V D, to Secunderabad.
Lieutenant R D Majoribanks, 107th Pioneers, to Kirkee.
Captain H P Keelan, 107th Pioneers, to Kirkee.
Lieutenant T C Lucas, R A M C to Poona.
Lieutenant H W Forsyth, R E, to Meerut.
Major G Bent, R A M C, to Lucknow.
Major C Dalton, R A M C, to Rawalpindi.
Lieutenant E P Argyle, A V D, to Sialkote.
Lieutenant J A Turnbull, R A M C, to Rawalpindi.
Captain F L Walker, R A M C, to Lahore.
Lieutenant R B M Wood, 93rd Burma Infantry, to Maymyo.
Lieutenant W Wiley R A M C, to Bangalore.
Lieutenant H C Hildreth, R A M C, to Madras.
Lieutenant F H Noke, R A M C, to Madras.
Lieutenant W F H Vaughan, R A M C, to Bellary.
Lieutenant R B Hole, R A M C, to Mhow.
Captain Salkeld, 10th Hussars, to Mhow.
Captain A J Axe, A V D, to Mhow.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THIRD DAY.

Cruisers Handicap Race—For Town Cup—Will sailed at 2 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats	Time Allowances	Entered by
	H M S	
Godwit.....	Sch	Mr C T R Scovell
Eileen	7' 16"	Mr N N Wadia
Stella	52' 22"	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Melody ...	39' 32"	Mr J B K Macbeth
Iaca	61' 46"	Mr E Faulkner

From Committee Vessel round a Mark Boat with "R" flag moored 4 miles N of Kennery Island, leaving it to starboard round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee vessel leaving the Sunk Rock light house on the Port hand.

Course No, 18—21 miles, Time-limit—6-30 p. m.

Ships Boat Handicap Race (Service Rig)—Will sailed at 3-15 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances.	Entered by
	M S	
Hardinge's 30 ft Cutter H ..	15 0	Lieut J F Vibart, R I M
28 ft Cutter R....	20 0	Lieut J F Vibart, R I M
28 ft Gig N	20 0	Sub Lieut V L Price, R I M
28 ft Gig D	20 0	Capt G S Howett, R I M
28 ft Cutter A.....	20 0	Lieut K Money, R I M
27 ft Cutter I	20 0	Lieut J N Forteath, R I M
Hyacinth's Pinnace No 3....	10 6	Commander A Kelly, R N
30 ft Cutter No 5.	15 0	Mr K Robertson Glasgow R N
27 ft Whaler No 7	40 0	Mr A R Hammick, R N
Launch No 1	Sch	Lieut T H James, R N
Launch No 2.....	Sch	Lieut B H Rawlay, R N
30 ft Cutter No 6.	15 0	Mr G P Thompson, R N
28 ft Galley No 8.	13 0	Lieut Fisher, R N
28 ft Cutter P....	15 0	Lieut LaTouche, R I M
27 ft Whaler W..	40 0	Lieut LaTouche, R I M

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island leaving it to Port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.
Course No 13—26 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, 18th February.

Challenge Cup Race.—Being the second of the series for yachts of any rig and side on the list of R. B. Y. C. Y. R. A. time allowance for rating.

1st prize, Rs. 150; and prize, Rs. 25. Course No, 10; distance 17-6 miles. Start at 2-30 p. m.

Handicap Race for "A" and "B" Class (Amalgamated.)—For yachts that are not entered for the Challenge Cup Race. Start at 2-45 p. m.

Entrance fee, Rs. 7-8. 1st prize, Rs. 100; 2nd prize, Rs. 75; 3rd prize, Rs. 50. Course No. 5 followed by No. 2. Distance 17-2 miles; start at 2-45 p. m.

Note.—In course No. 2 Sunk Karanja Buoy is left to Port.

Tomtit Handicap Race.—For Boats of the Tomtit Class.

Entrance fee, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 40; 3rd prize, Rs. 20. Course No. 5, Distance 8-6 miles, Start at. 3 p. m.

Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

Ships Boat Race Service Rig. Course No.—Start at 2-15.

Entrance fee Rs. 3, 1st prize 30; 2nd prize 20, 3rd prize 10.

From the Committee Vessel round the Light Ship leaving it to Starboard and back to Committee Vessel.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

OPENING DAY.

The Bombay races proper commenced yesterday afternoon on the Mahalaxmi race-course, and in every sense were inaugurated under auspicious conditions. The general attendance was well up to the average of recent years and included well-known race-goers from all parts of India. The bookmakers too were very strongly represented, including several firms from Calcutta. The entries unfortunately were not so large as had been anticipated, but notwithstanding this the racing throughout was very good and some exciting finishes were witnessed. In the first race Thunderstorm was installed favourite all the way through, the betting on him being evens. Plassey and Girjistan were the only two others who were fancied for this race. Both these ponies, as the race would suggest, are new to the turf. The former won on the first time of asking, while the latter has also been bracketted with a victory. Admiral Togo, who figured on the card, was considered a very good investment, judging from his past performances, but his admirers were disappointed on finding that he was scratched. For the second race, Nevermore—a more or less unknown quantity who was sold at Mr. Barney Allan's sale to Mr. Percy Fischer, was instantly backed as favourite, but was by no means well in the classy company in which he figured. Adelaide followed at 2 to 1 and Blue Blood and Honest Lady were also supported. For the Paddock Plate which fell to Ptarmigan with Rose in attendence, Balayeuse was considered the most likely. The Exeter Plate was another upset caused by Dulcimer on whom sires were freely offered, Balayeuse, the favourite, finishing nowhere. The Dealers' Plate attracted a dozen entries Bay Middleton was heavily backed, but at the finish, the victory was snatched by Oriental who was offered at threes and was also liberally fancied. The afternoons racings closed with the Gaye Cup which ended in the favourite starting well and finishing an easy winner.

Details:—

The New Plate.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 12-3 and under, landed direct from the country of foaling since 1st July, 1904. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lb. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) Distance—1-2 miles.

Mr Peel's ch a h Plassey, 7st 2lbs.....Southall 1
Mr R R S's b a h Thunderstorm 8st 11lb.....Heroo 2
Mr Alavi Athman's b a h Shirgar 8st 10lbs ..... Robinson 3

Also ran.—Girjistan, Night Star, Dayar, Wareed, Sir Robert, British India, Chauser and Zinfaidel.

The Race—The batch were despatched to an excellent start. Plassey led the way with Girjistan and Wareed closed up Down the straight Plassey still led Girjistan falling back and making room for Shirgar, Thunderstorm working into third place. Close home Thunderstorm and Shirgar changed places, Plassey winning by a length and a half from Thunderstorm with Shirgar third. Time 54 1-5 secs.

Betting—Evens Thunderstorm, 2 to 1 against Girjistan, five to one against Plassey, ten to one Wareed. 15 to 1 Dayan, any price the others.

The Importers' Plate:—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over and which have been imported by dealers for sale in India, whether sold by them or not. W. A. reduced 7lbs; Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902 of a race value Rs. 900 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances Maidens, 7lbs.; Horses landed after 1st September, 1904, 3lbs; after 1st October, 5lbs.; after 1st November, 7lbs; after 1st December, 10lbs (not cumulative) in addition to landing allowance in General conditions. Distance 5 furlongs.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Adelaide 9st.....Southall 1
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Blue Blood 8st ..... Heroo 2
Mr J B Scott's b e m Honest Lady 8st .....Ames 3

Also ran—Gunmetal, Sundowner, Banker, Nevermore and Quaver.

The Race—At another good start the field got away in a bunch and kept together till the three furlong post when Adelaide took up the running and maintained it to the finish winning by a length and three quarters, a neck between second and third. Time 1 min. 2 3-5 secs.

Betting—Evens Nevermore, 2 to 1 against Adelaide, 6 to 1 Blue Blood, 7 to 1 Honest Lady, 10 to 1 Quaver, and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Paddock Plate Rs. 2000 out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, new measurement. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs.; of Rs. 5,000, 5lbs. In addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Colonel J Dasaraj Urs' g a h Ptarmigan 8st 5lbs ..... Evans 1
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 9st 11lbs.....Ames 2
Mr F Ghaswala's g a h Firdosi 7st 7lbs...Heroo 3
Mr H S L Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 8st 2lbs ..... Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Bumblepuppy, Hermit, Yeroo, Umber, Dilerjang, Young Shahni, Grey Fox, Clever Boy, Gold and Winchester.

An unlevel start. Ptarmigan promptly took the lead leaving the other far behind him. On the home turn Ptarmigan still kept in front of the others, Firdosi lying second and Rose third. Near home Rose moved into second place and closely contested the issue with Ptarmigan who won by a neck, Firdosi being beaten for second place by a length. Time, 1 min. 7 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Rose, 4 to 1 Ptarmigan, sevens Hermit, tens Firdosi, Grey Fox, and Winchester, and twenties the others.

The Exeter Plate—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700 and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer 9st 2lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal by Loyalty Connection 8st 3lbs .....Southall 2
Mr Kelo's b aus g Harpist 8st 13lbs .....Heroo 3

Also ran:—Admiral Crichton, Amplify, Royalist, Essington, Applause, Chillagoe, and Balayeuse.

The Race—On the barrier going up Loyal took up running with Dulcimer and Harpist at his heels. Down the straight Dulcimer collared the leader, and Loyal fell back near the winning post and was beaten by three-quarters of a length. Harpist being a neck from Loyal for third place. Time—1min. 29 3-5s

NOTES FROM PARIS.

France and Vladimir's Day.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

POLITICAL DANGERS' AHEAD.

PARIS, JAN. 27.

A prominent public man has remarked that, by his refusal to see the workmen, the Emperor of All the Russias had for ever alienated the sympathy of his people. Paris has no belief that the revolution will succeed. The soldiers can always maintain the upper hand of the crowd. But we are convinced here that secret societies and Nihilism will spring up like gourds, as the result of the massacre of Sunday. It is felt that the Tsar's life is more than ever menaced by some political fanatic ready for martyrdom as the price of vengeance for the slain. I have reason to know that the members of the Russian secret police in this city are especially on the alert, and that certain of their number have left for Geneva, where, it is believed, that an Anarchist plot is hatching. Though, the gravest fears and the most lugubrious prophecies are indulged in with regard to the safety of the Tsar, the public, outwardly, at all events, persist in believing in the ultimate fortune of their Ally. Politically, and financially bound to her, they will not show the white feather to-day, and they are ready again to put their hands in their pockets to aid the Muscovite war-chest. The persistence of the French in pursuing an idea is one of their most singular and, apparently, contradictory traits. It is scarcely necessary to say that if the events of Sunday had occurred in Paris, hardly a stone would have been left upstanding in the public monuments. An incipient revolution so near home has fired the popular imagination far more than the worst disaster attending Russian arms in the far-off theatre of the war.

The Socialist Press makes great capital out of the tragic incidents of Sunday, but having conversed with all sorts and conditions of men, I cannot find that violent sentiments have any real echo in the people. Rather do they upbraid the workmen of St. Petersburg for lack of patriotism in pushing their claims at this moment. They should have waited until the conclusion of the war, say many, from whose conditions in life one would have presupposed a sympathy with the Russian proletariat. It is to their credit, perhaps, that they do not now seek to add fuel to the flames. Chance bringing me into contact with a prominent American politician in Paris, I asked him what the effect would be in his own country of the tragedy of St. Petersburg. Less than you might imagine, he said, and certainly less than in England or France. Russia is far off, viewed from the other side of the Atlantic. "Is there likely to be a protest, as in the case of Kischineff?" I inquired. I hardly think so. In the Kischineff outrage the question of the Jews entered, and we have always been very sensitive on the subject of the religious beliefs of our people. This is an entirely different case. Moreover, no American imagines that a revolution could succeed in Russia, where every public service—railways and telegraphs—is in the hands of the Government, and a vast mass of soldiers at their call.

Comment other than contained in the despatches of correspondents from the actual theatre of the revolutionary troubles in St. Petersburg is extremely rare in the newspaper press, and is practically confined to the Socialist organs, whose language in discussing the events of last Sunday has no diplomatic restraint. Otherwise, one is impressed—and not for the first time—with the perfect hold that the Quai d'Orsay has upon journalistic opinion. As a result, the horror that was naturally instilled into every humane heart by the massacres of unarmed workmen and their wives and children has gradually yielded to a feeling that, perhaps, after all, it was necessary, and that the least said upon so delicate a matter the soonest mended. Moreover, the journals have not hesitated to accuse their English contemporaries of exaggeration, at the same time reproducing their despatches. A singular instance of the optimistic reading of this blood-stained page of history was afforded three evenings ago. A critic's dress-rehearsal (which has all the honours and distinction of a premiere) was being given at the Opera. Without departing from the rule which debars a notice of a work before the first performance, one may say that the composition is written round a Russian story, the whole of the setting being Russian. It exhibits a Russian nobleman in anything but a favourable light, as having deserted a woman and then attempted to carry her off from the serf upon whom he had bestowed her. But in the crowded and elegant audience there was no protest, and nothing to suggest that the movement of the lyrical drama carried with it thoughts of fearful scenes elsewhere. The "Ma in" publishes an interesting study comparing the Russia of to-day with the France of 1789. The characters of Louis XVI and of Nicholas II offer some analogy, but there is little real comparison to be made between the social state of this country at the Revolution and that of the great Muscovite Empire at the present moment and sceptic, and Tolstoy, Christian philosopher. There is no Tiers Etat in Russia, as there was in France, enlightened and intelligent, and ready to replace the destroyed dynasty with another regime. Indeed, the circumstances of the present rising recall the sanguinary revolt of the fourteenth century rather than the dawn of a liberal and reforming revolution.

M. Rouvier's Cabinet is now formed, and satisfies public opinion in the character of the new Ministers. M. Sarrien's refusal to take part in the new combination is said to be dictated by a feeling of repugnance to take action against the "delateurs" in the Legion of Honour. M Sarrien, who is the Leader of the Ministerial "concentration" in the Senate, would have filled the post of Minister of Justice, had he accepted office, and to this department belongs the whole business and organization of the Legion. His refusal is signifcant of the strong attitude that M. Rouvier intends to take in respect of the spying scandal. It does justice to his political acumen that he realises the force of public sentiment in the matter. The most prominent man, excepting M. Rouvier and M Delcasse, in the new Cabine, is M. Etienne, who is installed at the Ministry of the Interior. M. Etienne is a man of great strength of mind and character, somewhat resembling Mr. Cecil Rhodes in physique and supposed to bear analogy to Mr. Chamberlain in political ideals and temperament. He is certain to rule his great department with decision and energy.

When M. Rouvier was first called upon by the President of the Republic to constitute a Cabinet, he endeavoured to infuse a Moderate element into the Ministerial mass. With this view, he approached M. Poincare, Senator for the Department of the Meuse, and M. Jean Dupy, director of the "Petit Parisien," and a member, likewise, of the Upper House. Neither one nor the other was inclined to accept office in the circumstances, and the political impresario had to look elsewhere for his chief performers. The result is that the Ministry has a Radical and Radical-Socialist complexion, with no leavening of the lump by Conservative influences. [illegible] excepts M. Delcasse, who remains outside [illegible] groups. M. Rouvier stands alone amongst [illegible] whole-hoggers." The effect must be that [illegible] wags the dog, or that there is [illegible] two extremities. It is unfortunate [illegible] of his Cabinet that M. Rouvier [illegible] at picturesque politician, M. [illegible] portfolio. Not withstanding [illegible] his recent attitude towards [illegible] day, which has involv- [illegible] ism, the ex-Minister of [illegible] measure of authority [illegible] s inclusion in the [illegible] ve made for the [illegible] of that body. [illegible] ried men; they [illegible] nne has not [illegible] n an Under [illegible] re, indeed [illegible] ith the [illegible] have been made Minister of the Interior. Whatever France has of Colonial policy since the lines were laid down by Jules Ferry, is largely due to this laborious and intelligent politician. But he has still his spurs to win in the important post to which he has been called.

An odd "chasse-croise" has taken place in respect to M. Chaumie. Heuhas been removed from the Ministry of Public Instruction, where his rule has been distinguished by capacity and toleration, to the Ministry of Justice. His place in the Education Department has been taken by M. Bienvenu-Martin. M. Chaumie, by his legal attainments and natural inclination, is certainly fitted for his new post, for which he originally made application to M. Combes, but I believe that the real object of the transference is to have a man who will carry out ruthlessly the work begun by the late Premier in supplanting the Catholic schools by institutions of the true anti-Clerical colour. It is evident that M. Rouvier has not found himself strong enough to make headway against the Radical tide, and that this new Ministry will be of a pattern with the old. The country is waiting for a definite decision on the question of delation; it asks for a pronouncement one way or another. Will it get it? It seems very doubtful. That is the rock ahead upon which the Ministerial ship may founder. It will need all the nerve possible for successful steering. With extraordinary fortune, the new barque may survive the sixteen months before the dissolution, but one has to calculate the forces against it. The dissidents who were the undoing of M. Combes have not been satisfied, but rather exasperated, by being left out of the Ministry. M. Berteaux has only been a few months at the Rue St. Dominique, but long enough to show some temporising with the scandal of spying and informing. It may be that his retention as Minister of War will give new occasion to the enemy. We are not likely to be troubled with the income tax with a financier so clever as M. Rouvier at the head of affairs, who knows that it would be impossible of application in such a country as France. As to that other and greater controversial measure of Church and State, sound opinion generally inclines to the view that its discussion will be postponed until after the General Elections. Any Government wants a clear mandate from the country before essaying such a labour of Hercules. Though there is little doubt that separation will eventully come, the times seems hardly ripe.

At the last Parliamentary sitting of the Combes Administration, M. Baudry d'Asson, an eccentric Royalist Deputy, approached the tribune, in the course of the Premier's speech, with a saucepan in his hand, his object being to place it upon the head of the speaker. Since that incident, various learned persons have attempted to explain the exact signification of the word "casserole," or saucepan. At first sight there does not seem to be any connection between spying and the homely domestic utensil. However, some one has discovered that "casserole" has a definite meaning in the argot of the lowest classes. In their language the Prefecture of Police is known as the "cuisine" and the policemen as the cook or "cuisinier." By metonomy the cook has been confounded with his saucepan, and the homely instrument has come to mean policeman, i.e., informer. When, therefore, Caran d'Ache depicts the "casserole" amongst M. Combes' luggage one understands not only the signification but the etymology.

WHEN WAT TYLER HEADED REBELLION.

At the Royal Institution on Jan. 22nd, Professor Charles Oman, (Deputy Professor of Modern History, Oxford) gave the first of a series of addresses on "Wat Tyler in London." Mr. Oman dealt chiefly with the events leading up to the rebellion. The unfair poll tax, he said, made to further the wars with France was the excuse, not the cause, of the upheaval. A nation when nearing the end of an inglorious series of wars, as England was then, was always ready for a domestic outbreak of some kind; and when there were serious grievances at home the fire of popular discontent was all the more quickly fanned into activity. In this case there were not only the disastrous and impoverishing wars of the country, for in England there were social and political thorns of a very severe kind. At the outset of the affair the trouble was more social than anything else. Records had been brought to light showing that there was very great discontent between the villens (the lowest class of freemen) and their overlords; and again between all labourers and their hirers, simply because of the changes in the price of labour owing to the freeing of the serf. The long wars had swept away old families of the soil; new features had come into life and new tendencies which were then understood by no one. There was a state of transition in the country, and when the disturbing poll tax was introduced for the purpose of carrying on those unpopular and calamitous wars in France the people decided drasually to rise against it. John Ball for twenty years had preached the seeds of what was known as Wat Tyler's rebellion. When the poll tax came it was the last straw on the camel's back, and by a—half-unintentional murder near Brentford the fire of rebellion was ignited and Wat Tyler appeared suddenly as the leader of the rebels.

SIR DAVID BARR'S RETIREMENT.

FAREWELL BANQUET AT HYDERABAD.

His Highness the Nizam gave a return banquet to Sir David Barr, the retiring Resident, on Monday night, at the Falaknamah palace. At the close of the dinner his Highness proposed the health of Sir David Barr and in doing so referred in high terms to his services as Resident at Hyderabad. His Highness also made reference to Lady Barr, and said that on the social side of the Resident's functions he was ably supported by Lady Barr. Her charming evening parties at the Residency were quite a feature of Hyderabad. Her interest and womanly sympathy had given the lead to many charitable institutions as Hyderabad more especially the movement for the Victoria Memorial Scholarships of Lady Curzon, which aim at training nurses for poor people. In conclusion, his Highness said: "You and Lady Barr are leaving behind you a name that will be long remembered in the annals of Hyderabad for good, conscientious work, ably done with whole heartedness and sympathy. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the great pleasure of proposing to you the health of our guest, Sir David Barr, and I couple with his name the name of Lady Barr.

Sir David Barr replied at length, making reference to the great improvements in the administration of his Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the time he officiated as Resident at his Highness's Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague: Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	9	6	18
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	19	13	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	17	20	46
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	6	3	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	41	28	79
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	7	7	15
G Mahim and Worli.....	3	3	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	9	20
Total.....	102	92	262
Total plague deaths to date...	230,494	232,884	
Same date last year	88	90	186

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
52	22

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. W. L. HARVEY.

The native papers contain complimentary notices of our Municipal Commissioner on his transfer to fill a new post at Calcutta. The "Indu Prakash" says:—In several ways Mr. Harvey has been a model Commissioner. He has high abilities and he has the knack of profiting by experience. He has sympathy for the people and his whole heart is in his work. If under his regime, even sturdy champions of the Corporation's rights yielded to the executive it was the result of the faith in himself Mr. Harvey had won, by wisdom and tact. Above all, he has been an extremely constitutional Municipal Commissioner. On the one hand he has been able to keep up cordial relations with the Corporation and on the other hand he has allowed his civilianship to completely sink down before his duties as the representative of the Corporation. He has fought the city's cause fearlessly whether it be against the Improvement Trust or against the Government. Amongst his many valuable services, those in the matter of purchasing the Tramway, will always remain unique. His departure will be a loss to the city, which it will take long to repair. But he goes to do higher duties still and our best hopes and best wishes accompany him.

H. E. LORD CURZON.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" compliments H. E. Lord Curzon as "the Chartered Autocrat of India," and discourses:—So Lord Curzon has set his final seal on himself as the chartered autocrat of all India! There is a deep significance in this latest act of his autocracy in the matter of the new-fangled Universities. The University Validation Act has been passed by what may be called "force majeure," not by reason or argument. Reason and argument, and all the honours of debate, were undoubtedly on the side of the valiant Mr. Gokhale, who has more than justified his claim to be the redoubtable champion of Indian interests in the Imperial Legislature. All the chaff and all the windbag was on the side of the great reformer of Higher Learning who posed as the supreme spokesman of that noble band of "mandate" bound and most unimpressive silences. What a striking contrast! They are at this moment attempting in Holy Russia, aye, despotic Russia, to enlarge the bounds of popular freedom under the most unpleasant of circumstances. While here our temporarily exalted Tsar is endeavouring, under the happiest conditions, to do just the opposite! Wonderful statesmanship! But may we ask where it will end?

THE LATE SIR GEORGE COTTON.

The "Rast Goftar" alludes to the good qualities of the late Sir George Cotton in these terms: As one of the captains of the mill industry in Bombay he had made a name and fame for himself. As a member of the Municipal Corporation and of its Standing Committee, his services were as unique as they were of a disinterested character. In his capacity as President of the Corporation he proved a great success. Of all his predecessors in the high office, he knew better how to muzzle garulous members, and was able to transact a maximum of business in the minimum of time. He possessed tact, discretion and diplomacy in abundance, and always made a judicious use of them. A more modest, complaisant and sympathetic Englishman never came to our city, which he made it as his own, and served it all the time that he was in this Presidency with a singleness of purpose and devotion all his own. Though he was one of the busiest men in Bombay, he was always easily accessible to all, who sought his advice and help. The retirement from India of such an exemplary Englishman was a loss to the country, but that loss has been deeply emphasised by the fact that he has been lost to us altogether, and that we have been deprived of his sympathy and his co-operation, which he failed not to extend, even though he was some thousands of miles away from us.

THE UNIVERSITIES VALIDATION ACT.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The Bill introduced in the Viceregal Council by the Hon. Mr. Richards on Friday, the 3rd inst., puts an end to the essentially aimless sensation which would have continued in the educational world in consequence of certain interpretations but by the Chancellors of the several Universities upon a vague expression employed by the Legislature. To prevent the work of the Universities being in abeyance, the legislature way was bound to declare the appointments of the Syndicates, and in certain provinces the election of some of the members of the Senates, either as valid or as invalid. The decision of a High Court in one province is not binding on the courts of another, nor have the facts, on which the decision could be based, been the same in all the provinces. Mr. Richards did not admit that the appointments were invalid and if he did, his admission would have been irrelevant. The Chancellors, in the absence of a binding decision of courts of law, could not revoke the appointments for if they did, the persons already appointed might have sued for a declaration that their appointments were validly made. Where there is doubt about the legality of a certain procedure, persons appointed have as much right to hold their ground, if possible as those who would oust them. The only way to prevent the suspension of the work of the Universities pending litigation in every province was for the Legislative to step in and to declare one way or the other. Mr. Richards would adopt the policy of "factum valet" rather than invalidate the elections and appointments. Considering how the Chancellors have endeavoured to follow the old procedure, as far a may be, and that the dispute is about a public matter, involving the management of a public concern—and no one having alleged that management of the Universities by the Syndics appointed would cause detriment to the public interest—the Government undoubtedly followed the only line of action that was the most suitable in the circumstances.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers,

884,01—Smitham B and N—Haji Mahomed Abba and another vs Miya Chandbhai Madari
Petition for hearing.

In the matter of Indian Coys Act VI of 1882 and in Re Bertie Smith and Co Limited—Kanga and P—For B S and Co

Payne and Co—G Mangel and Co—Limited, Petitioners
For Consent decree.

767,04—Matubhoy J and M—Mahomedally Fidaally and another vs Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy—Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

302,04—Paye and Co—Dr Leo Gans and other vs The Actien Gesels Chaft for Amitine Fabrication—Smetham B and N—Part heard

For trial of Issue,

455,02—Hiralal D—Gangaram Ramji vs Mohunlal Curson and others—Payne and Co and A H D and Co and D and S and M and J and M

590,04—Tyabji D and Co—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D add Co D D and S and Matubhoy J and M.

240,04—Wadia G and Co—Janoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Cragie L and O.

279,04—Edgelow G and W—Dullubhdas Parbhudas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Ardesir H D and Co and K D Shroff—For postponement.

29,03—Little and Co—Mandlai widow vs Mangaldas Gopaljee and another—Edgelow G and W

294,04—Dikshit D and S—Parthskar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

125,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY SATURDAY 18th FEBRUARY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Grand Western Handicap—Court Belle, acetine, Minerva II, Bonquet, Loch Cleveden, cheids guide, Kithy Grafton Admiral Crichton, Carburton.

The Importers' Handicap—Day Dream late Idler, Musketeer, Nirvana, Teecoota, Prestweek, Palermo, War Dance, Kitty, grafton.

The Produce Plate—Sweet Sounds.

The Imperial Plate—Lady Jess and Lady Lovely.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. S. T. C.

Bombay, 15 February.

AN interesting feature in M. Rouvier's newly-constructed Cabinet is his Minister of Marine, who enjoys, among other distinctions, that of signing the familiar English patronymic of Thomson. M. Thomson affords yet another instance of the soundness of the aphorism that your journalist may be anything, if he knows when to leave off being a journalist. As a journalist, M. Thomson dates a good way back. He was one of the original staff of the "Republique Francaise," Gambetta's organ, which printed its first number on the 9th of Novemeber, 1871. Among his colleagues were Gambetta's "alter ego," Eugene Spullar, later on a Minister himself; Challemel-Lacour; De Freycinet, another future office-holder; Ranc, of the wonderful hat which had military honours accorded it at Tours; and Floquet, who had cried: "Vive la Pologne, monsieur!" to Tsar Alexander II., and who was so nearly to sever Boulanger's weasand in a duel. M. Thomson, himself, has been member for Constantine since 1877. Naval matters have always been his study of predilection. He is a sort of French Brassey, without the "Annual," indeed, but, as his conduct of an extra-parliamentary inquiry into naval affairs showed, by no means without the other qualifications for his present office.

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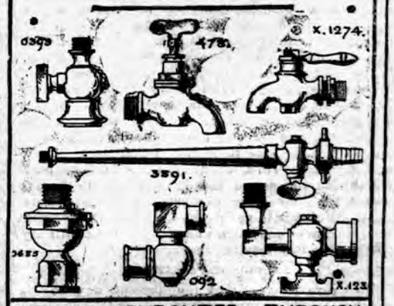

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ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A PARSI BARRISTER.

ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a Special Jury.

Shapurjee Cowasjee Sanjana, formerly a member of the Bombay Bar, was charged with conspiring with Jadhavjee Parmanand, Kalianjee Mowjee, Morwanjee N. Saklatwalla, Rustomjee Banatwalla, and Krishna Govind Yadhav, to forge a document purporting to be the will of Purshotum Ladha in April 1900; with instigating Krishna Yadhav to forge the will; and with abetment of using as genuine a forged document. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Thomas Sharples, Foreman.

Mr. Shantaram Jaganath	Mr. A. L. Coverton
Mr. W. E. Crum	Mr. Peter J. Arnot
Mr. Phiroze D. Lam	Mr. D. P. Batha
Mr. S. S. Sathe	Mr. E. Meyers.

Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said he had no money dealings with the accused when the latter went to England to study law. Witness did not threaten to take proceedings against him for the money due to him. They had not quarrelled at the time. After accused return from England, there was no meeting he ween him and witness for several years. Witness sometimes engaged accused to conduct his suits in the Small Causes Court.

You have a nickname in the bazar for shrewdness?—No.

Were you not known as Sukla-Jamasp?—No, my forefathers were known by that name.

Did you know when you attested the will that you were doing something very wrong—Yes, I know that it was wrong; but as accused asked me to oblige him, I did so.

Had San ana asked you to sign my name to oblige him, would you have done so?—No. Sanjana told me that I would not come to any harm if I attested the will.

Did you feel quite easy after attesting it?—Yes.

Did you tell anybody that Sanjana had asked you to put your signature to the will?—No.

Did you tell this to your counsel who defended you in the Police Court and subsequently in the High Court?—No, I made the statement for the first time in the case against accused in the Police Court. Before that I made the statement to Mr. Brewin and Mr. Sloane when they came to see me in jail. I was a warder before these officers came to see me. They offered me no inducement to make it. In my statement in the Sessions Court, I said that I attested the will in the presence of the deceased Purshotum Ladha in December 1899, and that one Potamberdas introduced me to Purshotum. I made the statement in accordance with a defence arranged by Jadhavjee for me.

As your trial you produced a press-copy book, and your defence was that it had been tampered with by the police. Was that also done in accordance with the arrangement made by Jadhavjee?—No.

Did you not make an affidavit on oath in suit No. 40 of 1900?—Yes.

And that was false?—Yes, that is the reason why I have been punished.

Witness, continuing, said that he and Jadhavjee went to Saklatwalla's office to get his signature on the will. Saklatwalla attested the will at Jadhavjee's request. Although Saklatwalla was the third man to attest the will, his signature was made between those of Devkuran and witness.

Saklatwalla stated in his defence that you asked him to attest the will. Was it true?—No. What he and I said in our respective statements was false.

Did you know that Sanjana had some papers with him in connection with the will?—No, I did not.

Were you not of opinion that if Sanjana had not given up those papers to the police, there would have been no case against you—No, I was not of that opinion.

Did you not request Sanjana to destroy some of these papers?—No

Bomanji Motabhoy deposed to his having paid Rs. 2,000 to Kalianji Mavji on the recommendation of Sanjana and at the latter's place. It was arranged that Kalianji should pay back to witness Rs. 3,000 within four months. Witness paid Rs. 2,000, to Sanjana in the presence of Kalianji, who passed a promissory note for Rs. 3,000. Sanjana also got Jadhavji to give a written security to witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he used to get legal advice from Sanjana. he latter advised witness not to lend money to Jadhavji on his security alone. Subsequently witness heard a rumour about Jadhavji when Sanjana advised witness to file a suit against Kalianji and Jadhavji immediately. Witness accordingly made demands for his money. Later on Mathuradas told witness that if he sued Jadhavji and put his case in the hands of Mr. Hormusji, solicitor, Mathuradas would pay his costs. Mr. Hormusji was now dead.

Muncherji Cursetji Bennett identified the handwriting on a certain letter as that of Sanjana.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said his sister was married to Sanjana. She was now very ill. Some time ago she lost her reason. She used to advance large sums of money. She had advanced money to Jadhavji.

A few more witnesses were examined, and the case for the prosecution closed here.

The accused was asked if he wished to make any statement. He said he had a written statement ready, and after it had been read to the jury, he would answer any questions his lordship might put to him on points mentioned therein.

Mr. Wadia read the accused's statement to the jury.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

I am entirely innocent of the charges laid against me. The fact is that a suit in which I was counsel for the defendant in the Small Causes Court in Poona, I applied on behalf of my client for sanction to prosecute for forgery and perjury the plaintiff and his friend Krishna Govind Yadav. In 1900 the said Yadav was prosecuted and convicted of forgery in another matter which seems to have led him to believe that I was instrumental in getting him punished. This goes to explain his enmity towards me. The whole of this case against me is due to the ill-feeling which the real parties concerned in the will in question bore against me on account of my refusal to give up to them a packet of papers which came addressed to Jadavji to my care. I had refused to part with them, because I had reason to believe that the contents of the packet were of a suspicious nature in consequence of Jadavji's conduct and conversation with reference to the packet. My suspicions were further strengthened by the fact that others concerned repeatedly requested me either to destroy the p cket or to give it up to them. This packet of which the police had no knowledge whatever and which proved to be the most important piece of evidence in the former trial, I voluntarily surrendered to Mr. Brewin at the time of my arrest. With reference to the allegation that I went to Poona to Yadva's house in connection with this will in question, I say that it is altogether false. I did go to Poona, as I have admitted all along, but I went there for an innocent and distinct purpose, viz., to find the whereabouts of one Narotom Chagan. I made inquiries about him of Khosroo Irani and of one Madhavrao a client of mine who has died since. It was Madhavrao who took me to the house of Yadav, who, I was then told, was a friend of Narotom and could give me definite information as to Narotom's whereabouts. In consequence of what Yadav then told me he came to Bombay to find Narotom for me. I deny sending for Mathuradas. The fact is that Jadavji being my general client, Mathuradas thought that I might be able to help him in Suit 40 of 1900. He came to me of his own motion and asked me to give evidence for him which I did not do as I knew nothing about the suit. I emphatically deny the making of the statements he attributes to me at this interview. When I was arrested I voluntarily gave Mr. Brewin all the help that I could give. I further deny the truth of the allegations made by Yadav and the other witnesses to implicate me in this case, and especially the allegation that I wrote any letter to Yadav. I deny that I even asked Banatwalla to sign the alleged forged will or any other document at any time. He has all along said that if I had not handed the packet of papers to Mr. Brewin there could be no conviction, and that is why he now gives false evidence against me. With reference to the loan which Jadavji and Kaliandas obtained from Bomanji Motabhoy at my instance, I say that I negotiated the same purely in a friendly way as Bomanji wanted to invest monies. It was at my suggestion that Kaliandas Mavji, who was a substantial merchant, was taken as an additional security by Bomanji Motabhoy. With reference to the promissory note in the name of Muncbersha Bennett, I say that Jadavji had been an old client of mine and was wellknown to my wife. I learnt that she had, unknown to me, made money advances to Jadavji, and in consequence I advised my wife to get Jadavji to hand to her one promissory note and representing the aggregate amount of such advances. The note was endorsed in her brother Munchersha's name merely as a matter of convenience. As regards the fact of my leaving Bombay after my arrest, I did so partly under pressure from my family and relations and partly because I thought it undesirable to stand a joint trial with the other accused, as I felt that the mass of evidence against them could not but prejudice my defence, I may add that I know Marathi.

SUMMING UP OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Bahadurjee, in summing up the evidence for the Crown, said the first question was whether the will of Purshotum Ladha, produced in Court, was a forgery. It purported to have been executed on the 4th December 1899. A very important incident in the case was the statement made by Purshotumdas to Mathuradas, to the effect that his Mehta, Jadhavji, had prepared a will for him, which he asked him to execute, but that he (Purshotum) refused to execute it. Mathuradas had said that the whole document was in the handwriting of the Mehta, Jadhavji. At a later period Jadhavji again mentioned to Purshotum the subject of the will in question, but the latter avoided giving a direct answer. These little incidents, the learned counsel said, would be important in enabling the jury to come to a conclusion as to the genuineness or otherwise of the will. Referring to the evidence of Krishna Yadhav, who manufactured the will, the learned counsel rehearsed the chief points mentioned by him, how he first forged the deceased's signature which was not approved of, how he forged it satisfactorily on a second attempt, how he forged the body of the will from genuine documents furnished to him, etc. Was it reasonable to suppose that a man would come forward and incriminate himself of a grave offence if he had not really committed it? In cross-examination Yadhav admitted that he had committed other forgeries, but that would be no argument, said the learned counsel, why he should not have committed this forgery. The defence had made no serious attempt to challenge the truth of the statements made by Yadhav regarding his visits to Bombay, the genuine documents that were furnished to him, and the forgeries he was told to commit. No explanation had been given by the defence as to the accused going to Poona bringing Yadhav to Bombay with him holding conferences in his house as to how the forgeries were to be made, etc. These were very important circumstances in the case, and the absence of any explanation with regard to them on the part of the defence, must have struck the jury as it had certainly struck him as a very grave omission. With regard to Banatwalla's evidence, it would be remembered that the accused sent for him, and that at his request, he a tested the will merely to oblige the accused. Banatwalla affirmed that he had no ill feeling against the accused; and the learned counsel failed to see any motive on Banatwalla's part to give false evidence against the accused, now that he had nothing to hope for. Mr. Bahadurjee asked the jury to accept the evidence of Banatwalla in its entirety. It was true that he was an accomplice of Yadhav; but it was open to the jury to look to the surrounding circumstances of the case and see how far the statements of the accomplice were corroborated in material points by independent evidence. The learned counsel entered into details regarding the points of which Yadhav and Banatwalla corroborated by independent evidence. Very material was the evidence of Mr. Harry Brewin, who said that he was sent for by the accused, that he went to his house with Mr. Sloane and that when there, the accused handed to him a bundle of papers which furnished important links in the evidence to prove the forgeries. It might be said in favour of the accused that he voluntarily made over the papers to the police. The learned counsel argued that the accused merely made a virtue of necessity; for he knew that he was watched and that his house was certain to be searched. There was a third incident in the case which the learned counsel pressed upon the attention of the jury. It was the interview which the accused had with Muthuradas Kalianji, and the circumstances connected with which supported materially the case for the prosecution—Mathuradas had given an account of the interview. He said he directly charged the accused with having forged Purshotum's will. Did the accused repel the accusation? No. He ridiculed the idea of anybody beleiving the statements of a Ghati like Yadhav against a gentleman of his position. Accused, after some conversation, asked for the payment to him of a sum of money, by means of which, he said, he would cause Yadhav to abscond, and the matter would be ended. Mathuradas refused to pay the money demanded of him. Mathuradas had no motive in proving the will to be a forgery; for under the Hindu law, independently of the will, his daughter would be entitled to certain legacies. Another important witness against the accused was Bomonji Motabhoy, whose statements the learned counsel recapitulated to the jury at some length. That evidence showed conclusively that the accused was in some manner connected with Jadhavji Parmanand. Another piece of important evidence was the anonymous letter which Yadhav wrote to Mathuradas from the Poona jail, informing him of the provisions of the forged will.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION IN INDIA

AN EVENING PARTY.

To meet the members of the Central Council, and to give a send-off to the sixteen students who have been elected for scholarships for industrial education in foreign countries, an evening party was held at the Town Hall Calcutta on Saturday. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presided, and there was a large gathering of Hindus with a sprinkling of Mohamedans, and some Indian ladies. There were also present Mr. Justice Pargiter, Mr. Justice Mitter, Mr. Justice Woodroffe, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hamilton. His Honor arrived precisely at 7 o'clock, and was received by the members of the Executive Council, and conducted upstairs. Having taken his seat, Babu Jogendro Chunder Ghose, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, introduced the sixteen students to his Honor. This was followed by a short prayer by Babu Norendro Nauth Sen. His Honor then briefly addressed the students. He first of all wished them all God-speed on behalf of himself and on behalf of the Government to which he belonged and joined with many of those present in giving them a send off and trusted that the object of the Association would be attained. It was the desire of the Association to advance the interests of their country and their mother-land that they were sending them to foreign countries for industrial and scientific education. His Honor at the same time expressed the hope that they would, as had been stated in the prayer to which they had listened bear that responsibilities that rested upon them, and shun the many evils which lay in the path of every young man when he is away from his father-land. In conclusion His Honor wished them all prosperity in the good work in connection with which they were being sent from this country. His Honour then left, but gathering stayed, and were entertained by a magical performance by Professor Dhunde, gymnastic exercises and a native concert. The assembly dispersed at about nine o'clock having spent a most enjoyable evening.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased every where, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places. The barometer is in moderate to considerable defect of normal to the north of latitude 20°.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Dwarka and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature variations from normal are generally small and irregular in all districts except in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Bellary and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jaipur and Ajmere.

Weather over the country lying to the north of latitude 29° is in an unsettled condition and is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The scientist, who laid it down that a man must expect to eat a peck of dirt before he dies, lived in the days before microbes became fashionable, and therefore omitted to reduce his calculation to bacilli. We now have it, however, on the decision of Mr. Chapman, at the Southwark police-court, that, provided you roast your bacilli, it does not matter. The coffee in question had been accidentally submerged in the Thames, where it picked up a supply of bacilli such as are normally to be found in sewage. There was conflict of medical testimony as to the probable relation between this coffee and the consumer, after it had been dried and roasted. That the bacilli would probably not survive the ordeal by fire was common ground; but while one school held that the little things they left behind them, such as their corpses, might still disagree with the consumer, the other school denied this, and in the magistrate's opinion prevailed. It is merely a matter of taste, apparently. Such coffee will not appeal to an educated palate, says the expert, particularly if the palate has an "entente cordiale" with a mind that knows the coffee's history; but ignorance is bliss. It is go with most food and drink, after all.

WAR MINISTER'S "FACTS."

TRUTH ABOUT THE DELAY IN RE-ARMAMENT.

REPLY TO MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER.

No artillery expert, we suppose will be deceived by the statement made by the Secretary of State for War at Croydon on Tuesday on the question of the armament of the artillery. It might, however, deceive the non-expert, and people who have not followed the question very closely. In view of the fact that the "St James's Gazette" was the first newspaper to call attention to the grave position in which our Army was and is placed, through the obsolete nature of our guns, it is necessary to reply to Mr. Arnold-Forster.

He said, or he is reported to have said this:—

As to the rearmament of the artillery, people have been misled. Before the South African War a committee was appointed to consider the best gun, and last year its report was brought before the army Council. Its report was approved and on that very day orders were given for the new gun, and within a week 120 guns will be delivered, while next year 500 guns will be delivered. I can unhesitatingly say that there will not have been a quicker rearmament either in Europe or in America than the rearmament of our artillery from the time the pattern of the new gun was approved.

If Mr. Arnold-Forster had taken the slightest trouble to make sure of his facts he would have found that Sir George Marshall's committee was not appointed before the South African war. It was not appointed until after Lord Roberts returned from South Africa in 1901. But that is a small point. The chief contention of the War Minister is that there was no delay in re-arming the artillery. The following facts speak for themselves:—

1901.—Existing armament condemned by experts.
1902.—Samples of New Quick-firers now being manufactured submitted to War Office.
Summer, 1903.—Improvements made in the new guns.
Autumn, 1903.—Guns fully tested by committee and found to work most satisfactorily.
March, 1904.—Report of committee recommending adoption of 18 1-2 and 12-pounders.
March, 1904.—Mr. Arnold-Forster announces their adoption in Parliament, and decision to proceed with their manufacture.
Oct., 1904.—First order given for new field guns:—
7 batteries—Vickers, Maxim and Co.
7 batteries—Armstrong.
7 batteries—Woolwich Arsenal.
All these for India.
Dec. 16, 1904.—Representatives of gun firms informed that Government intended to proceed with rearmament of home artillery.
Dec. 23, 1904.—Orders for 160 batteries signed.

The only order for the new gun between March and October last year was for nine batteries of the 13-pounder for India. The pigeon-holes of the gun firms can supply the proof. Therefore when Mr. Arnold Forster says that orders were given on the very day the committee's report was approved, it can only mean that the report was not approved till October unless the War Minister refers to the horse artillery guns for India. And if approval were not forth-coming until October, Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement in the House requires explanation. The 120 guns which the Secretary of State says will be delivered shortly, were the twenty batteries ordered in October.

As far as the Home Army is concerned, there was a delay of over nine months from the time Mr. Arnold-Forster announced the adoption of the new guns until the orders were placed—March to December.

The statement that there would not have been a quicker rearmament, either in Europe or in America, than the re-armament of our artillery from the time the pattern was approved of the new gun, also requires modification. The new gun, according to Mr. Arnold-Forster's announcement in Parliament, was approved in March. As the re-armament cannot be completed till the end of 1906, or the beginning of 1907, the time occupied will be close upon three years. The last re-armament of the German Army, started in 1899, was completed in less than two years. About eight millions sterling was spent on that re-armament.

The time for re-arming, once new guns have been decided upon, does not exceed two years in France, Germany, and the United States.

General Sir Alfred Turner, in an interview with our representative, said Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement that no delay had taken place could not be supported. It was Mr. Arnold-Forster, Sir Alfred recalled, who said it was not what the officials at the War Office were but what they did. By their works ye shall know them, he said. Well, we must judge the re-armament by results. We are no more ready to go to war with the guns possessed by our artillery than we were at the end of the Boer War. To say that there has been no unnecessary delay is ridiculous when, since 1900, our guns have been absolutely inferior to those of any other nation in Europe. My firm conviction is that it is entirely the agitation of the Press—the "St. James's Gazette" first of all, then the "Globe" the "Daily Mail," and, not least, the "Times"—that has driven the Government to re-arm the artillery, a duty which ought to have been undertaken three years ago. I am sure the military members at the War Office are not to blame. They do their work well under great difficulty. One and all of them would be only too glad to have the armament kept up-to-date. It is the politicians, and political considerations, that are at fault.

BIG NAVAL WAR.

ADMIRALTY'S GREAT SCHEME OF MANŒUVRES.

The following is the Admiralty's outline of the summer naval manœuvres:—

"It is intended, during the summer of 1905, to carry out a series of manœuvres to represent the condition of affairs which might exist at a period when the relations of the country with some hypothetical power or powers had become so seriously strained that an outbreak of hostilities was possible at any moment.

"During such a period, although no general mobilisation (including the calling out of the reserves) might as yet have taken place, it would still be the duty of all British squadrons on commission to keep touch with the ships or squadrons of the hypothetical enemy ready to act at a moment's notice.

This touch should usually be maintained by cruisers, which would transmit their information to the battle fleets by whatever means of communication were available, the battle fleets themselves remaining in the vicinity of some central strategic position. To carry out this idea three specially formed skeleton squadrons and certain single detached ships will represent the hypothetical enemy under the title of the Red Side.

Two of these squadrons will carry out a series of movements in European waters or the West Atlantic, while the third will probably make for a more or less remote destination. The single ships will move independently near the trade routes.

All British fleets in commission, with the exception of the vessels detailed to the Red Side, will form the Blue Side, and on receipt of telegraphic orders from the Admiralty, will immediately make themselves acquainted with the whereabouts of the Red squadrons, and take the necessary steps for keeping in touch with them, and for effectively dealing with them should war at any moment be assumed to have broken out. he manœuvres will extend to all stations abroad as well as to those near home and they will continue on these lines until directed to cease by telegraphic orders from the Admiralty.

"It is intended that the manœuvres of 1905 shall be a continuation of the above idea, and that they shall reproduce as closely as practicable the strategy and tactics which would be employed after war with the hypothetical enemy had actually broken out."

MR. ALFRED EAST ON JAPANESE ART.

Lecturing at the Camera Club on Japanese Art., Mr. Alfred East, A. R. A., said that during his visit to Kioto a new temple was being built as a labour of love by the inhabitants. Workmen gave up their spare time to assist voluntarily in the erection. The women of the place, however, were not able to offer their services, but they had shorn off their abundant hair in order that it might make huge coils of rope to haul up the timbers of the sacred building. It was an affecting sight to see the glossy hair of the maidens and the grey hair of the older women willingly sacrificed in this way as a token of their faith.

During his visit to Japan some years ago, Mr. East met a Japanese gentleman who had come across in a native paper two verses, in English, of the "In Memoriam." He desired above all to get some Englishman to read them to him in the tongue of the master who wrote them. Mr. East gratified his request, and he caught the music, despite the difference of language.

Mr. East thinks that the artistic instinct of the Japanese, their grace of life, their quickness to see the use and rightful place of things, are factors that count for much for them, supreme in the present struggle.

MR. BALFOUR'S FISCAL FAITH.

FOUR MAIN POINTS.

Mr. Balfour delivered his annual address to his constituents in Manchester on Jan. 26, and read a summary of his fiscal views which he had specially prepared for the meeting.

It will be noticed that Mr. Balfour apparently takes the success of the Liberal party at the General Election for granted. The following are the main points of his speech:—

You may study my speeches and my writings since this fiscal controversy first arose, you may examine everything I have said and written, and you will find one consistent train of thought running throughout, perfectly clear, intelligible, and perfectly self-contained.

Mr. Morley, speaking to his constituents, offered a handsome donation, I believe, to any voter or citizen of the boroughs which he represents if he would put on a sheet of notepaper my fiscal views.

I do not know what Mr. Gladstone would have said if anybody had asked him to put any opinion within the compass of a sheet of notepaper, if I adequately appreciate the soul of that great man, no ordinary notepaper would have been adequate, even for a much smaller subject than that of Fiscal Reform.

I have not Mr. Gladstone's amplitude of statement, or eloquence of delivery, but I am perfectly ready to state, not, as a matter of fact, exactly on a sheet, but on half a sheet, of notepaper, the essence and outline of my views on Fiscal Reform.

FISCAL SUMMARY.

Here it is (holding up half a sheet of notepaper) I propose to read it to you.

First, I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue. I desire this freedom in the main for three reasons:—

1. It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs.

2. It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those Colonies which desire to give preferential treatment.

3. It may be useful where we wish to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty fed or tariff protected abroad, are sold below cost price here. Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the consumer as they are immediately ruinous to the producer.

THE COLONIES.

Second, I desire closer commercial union with the Colonies, and I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of great importance, and has received much colonial support. I also think it might produce great and growing commercial advantages both to the Colonies and the Mother-country by promoting Freer Trade between them.

Third, no doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties. Those can best be dealt with by a colonial conference, provided its objects are permitted to be discussed, unhampered by limiting instructions. I recommend, therefore, that the subject shall be referred to a conference on those terms.

Fourth, and last, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions.

Now, that is merely a summary of the conclusions of speeches and writings by me during the last eighteen months.

There is another question which one or two impatient gentlemen in the audience have already desired me to touch upon—the question of Chinese labour.

I am not going to argue whether this is slavery or not. I am going to ask you what the position of the next Colonial Minister is going to be. His party have said it is slavery. I will tell you what he is not going to do—he is not going to abolish it.

The Liberal party are going into office telling us we have done a great many things wrong, but not telling us how they mean to put them right.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

WANTED AS A STATESMAN.

The man and his ambitions are dealt with by "A Friend" in the February number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." "A company," says the writer, of politicians and publicists were recently discussing the failure of directing ability among British statesmen on both sides in politics. A careful search was made with the object of discovering a possible leader of the nation who should be socially, morally and intellectually equal to the task. After careful investigation, five rival claims, it was unanimously agreed that a middle-aged man almost unknown to the public, disliking advertisement, shrinking from notoriety, and without desire for office, was the one qualified for the position. The choice fell upon the Duke of Bedford.

"The missing quality in public life to-day is strength. Strong men are apt to antagonise not only their opponents but their colleagues. The advantage of belonging to a family that has managed large affairs for four hundred years is that the art of dealing courteously and firmly with men of all kinds is insensibly acquired. One of the company not long afterwards told the Duke of Bedford what had taken place. Smiling good-naturedly, he rejoined:

I have no desire and am under no temptation to seek the prominence you suggest; furthermore, I am not only not ambitious, but I do not think I am a heaven-born statesman.

The conversation had previously touched on the careers of one or two excellent, but to the public somewhat expensive, holders of high office, who are commonly understood to regard themselves as gifted with unusual powers.

But perhaps, rejoined the Duke's informant, the absence of an incentive and the modest opinion you hold of yourself, so far from being objections, are reasons why you should extricate the country from extravagant and incompetent management. It is not that the principles of Government are wrong, but that few administrators of to-day are either strenuous or economical.

With his head on one side, a characteristic gesture, the Duke gently effected the closure by passing to another subject. When the Duke of Bedford takes the lead he will be dragged to the front. There is nothing to tempt him towards active politics life.

Formerly a Duke was thought of by the populace as a man who dined on gold plate, was ignorant of the conditions of life of the middle and working classes, and was so filled with a sense of his own importance that he conscientiously doubted the willingness of the Almighty to condemn a man of his quality, whatever might be his sins of omission or commission. Only fifty years ago the popular ideal of an English duke was that of a man who, as the head of a great historical family, possessed vast estates and controlled the happiness and fortunes of myriads of dependants.

The twentieth-century Duke with vast estates and great abilities is as great a power to-day as in Tudor or Stuart times, for the world is always ready to trust the man it cannot buy and to give him the power and place which most men crave for, but which he does not want."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND TEA PLANTERS.

IGNORANCE OF INDIAN OPINION.

In reply to a request from the Editor of the 'Times of Ceylon" for advice as to tea and preference Mr. Chamberlain has written the following letter:—

I feel that I have no right to advise planters as to their course of action; but, if I were in their place, I should certainly look forward to Preference on Tea as part of any mutual arrangement between India and ourselves.

The Government have refused to deal with the question of Preference in the present Parliament; but it would be unjust, and I hope impossible, that any arrangement should be made with the self-governing Colonies which would not also be applied to India and the Crown Colonies. I do not mean that articles to be subject to Preference must be the same in all cases; but an endeavour should be made to create reciprocal benefit.

In India Tea would be one of the first things to be considered; and Preference could also be given to Wheat, Indigo, and other special products of India.

My present difficulty in dealing with the case of India consists in my ignorance of the state of opinion there. I do not know what the Government want, or what are the articles on which Preference would be specially valuable.—" (Sgd.) J. Chamberlain."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DISRAELI'S LAST NOVEL.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A CHARACTER.

The unfinished novel by the Earl of Beaconsfield, which was printed in the "Times," ran to only ten chapters. The scene opens in a house in the "pretty suburb" of Clapham Common. Here lived Mr. Falconet, a wealthy man and head of the most considerable of East India houses. His father had been a friend of Mr. Wilberforce, and Falconet himself had married a friend of the philanthropist. There were five sons, the youngest being Joseph Toplady Falconet—whom it is apparent that Disraeli means for Gladstone.

"Joseph Toplady Falconet had been a child of singular precocity. . . . He was a grave boy and scarcely ever known to smile; and this not so much from a want of sympathy for those among whom he was born and bred, for he seemed far from being incapable of domestic affection, but rather from a complete deficiency in the sense of humour, of which he seemed quite debarred."

He had a disputatious temper, and even as a child had ever at command a flow of language to express his arguments. When he left the University, where he was recognised as the unrivalled orator of its mimic parliament it had not been decided what career he should follow.

'Firm in his faith in an age of dissolving creeds, he wished to believe that he was the man ordained to vindicate the sublime cause of religious truth. With these ardent hopes he had renounced the suggestion which he had once favoured of taking orders. It was as the lay champion of the Church that he desired to act, and believed that in such a position his influence would be infinitely greater than in that of a clergyman, whatever his repute."

His father's secret scheme was to obtain a seat in Parliament for Joseph, "no easy matter in these days, when men think themselves fortunate to reach the House of Commons with a grey or a bald head. And yet men of influence by pondering over an affair generally strike fire at last. If they be not men of influence the luminous particle generally will not appear, and they are called visionaries, crotchety, or adventurers."

The house of Falconet held a mortgage on the West Indian property of a noble lord, who was also a Minister of State. This lord had an interest, in a borough which was represented in Parliament by his son and heir. But this son and heir changing his politics, resigned his seat. Correspondence between the noble lord and Mr. Falconet led to the latter and his son being invited to the great house. A public meeting in the borough, on the revival of the slave-trade in the Red Sea having been arranged, Mr. Joseph Toplady Falconet had the opportunity of making a speech which literally electrified the audience. The speech indeed, became not only famous in the place where it was delivered, it was reported in the London papers, and leading articles were written, attesting its commanding eloquence, and announcing the advent of a new and powerful candidate for the honours of public life.

"True it was that it subsequently appeared that there had been no revival of the slave trade in the Red Sea, but that misapprehension had occurred from a mistake in the telegraph, manipulated by a functionary suffering from a 'coup de soleil' or 'delirium tremens.' But this did not signify, and made no difference whatever in the eloquence of Mr. Joseph Toplady Falconet, or the result which that eloquence was to accomplish.

Joseph was returned to Parliament, and a dinner was arranged at "the Commons" to celebrate the event. With some trepidation Mr. Falconet invited the noble lord to be his guest on the occasion. There was no need for embarrassment however. The noble lord was the personification of tact and polished sympathy....He visited several of the glass-houses and hinted that there could be few in England equal to them, though he had at home acres of these structures which he had unhappily inherited and which it cost him annually thousands to maintain."

In the evening the noble guests sat between Mr. and Mrs. Falconet on a sofa, "Joseph Toplady on a chair opposite to them, looking earnest and rather grim. They discussed his new life in the House of Commons, and Joseph took the opportunity of remarking that he had received some new information respecting the slave trade in the Red Sea, and thought of bringing the matter forward. 'I think I would leave the Red Sea alone,' said the earl. 'It was a miracle that saved us from being drowned in it before.'"

Admiral Moresby, retired, sends to the "Times" letters from Gladstone and Disraeli which may serve to illustrate the humour of the latter and the want of it in Mr. Joseph Falconet. In 1874 the correspondent discovered two lofty mountains in the Finisterre range naming them respectively Mount Gladstone and Mount Disraeli. He wrote to those eminent men for permission to confirm his action. Gladstone replied:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 24, and to return my best thanks for the compliment you have paid me, little deserved as it is, in naming after me the highest peak of the Finisterre range in New Guinea."

Disraeli wrote:—"Allow me to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me by planting my name on the north-east shores of New Guinea, and in selecting a godfather, so distinguished, for the peak which faces Mount Disraeli."

Later Disraeli wrote:—"I hope we shall agree better in New Guinea than we do in the House of Commons."

A WELSH REVIVAL MEETING.

A New Year holiday spent in a picturesque little village on the Carnarvonshire coast has given me an experience altogether new. One need not be in Wales to have heard of the "Revival"; yet what England hears is but a faint echo of the rushing, mighty wind which is at this moment sweeping over the whole of Wales. Here where I write we are not reckoned to be in the main track of the whirlwind, yet even here the air rings with this "Diwygiad," which seems destined to mark an epoch memorable in the religious history of Wales.

Having but little Welsh, it was with some misgivings that I was led by curiosity to make my way to the Public Hall where was being held, as a climax to a week of daily prayer meetings, a united meeting of all denominations. I found the hall packed to the doors, a gathering of some nine hundred or a thousand out of a total population of three thousand, and that, too, at shopping time on Saturday evening, spoke of the widespread enthusiasm. No reserved seats here for senators; comfortably seated in the front was the village ragpicker, guided thither by kindly hands, for he is blind; whilst tightly wedged at the back of the hall stood a prominent county councillor. The great majority of the meeting were men. There was no programme; a few words from one of the local ministers, and the meeting was left to take its own course. Someone stood up and read out the first words of a revival hymn; without any accompaniment the hymn was at once taken up by the whole meeting, and sung with a hearty favour and a tunefulness such as is only heard in Wales. The Welshman, and particularly the Welshman of a quarrying district like that I was staying in, has an instinctive ear for harmony and his voice a splendid resonance. His hymn tunes are all in a minor key, which to my ear is expressive of the romantic melancholy of the Celtic temperament, and the effect is magnificent. No sooner was the hymn ended than the same man who had given it out began to pray aloud; the general purport of his prayer, as I was able to gather from the interpretation of a kindly neighbour, was thanksgiving for the spread of the revival. The next hymn was given out and the next prayer offered by a Salvation Army lass; she was followed by a working man from the quarries.

He began in the quiet, even tones of conversation, occasionally hesitating for the choice of a word or phrase; but presently he seemed to abandon himself to his feelings, and as these ranged from impassioned pleading to exulting triumph his voice rose in a splendid crescendo, till it rang through the hall like the peal of an organ. And now he was not speaking, but chanting; not chanting either—English has no word to express this Welsh utterance of emotion in rhythmical waves of sound I had once before heard Welsh preacher of the old school deliver himself in somewhat the same fashion—"hwyl" the Welsh call it, by which they signify an "inspired flow of language"; but this unlettered quarryman's prayer was a veritable poem of religious joy, with a musical range of nearly two complete octaves. There was no hesitation now, no choosing of words, his thoughts followed one another in an unbroken stream and translated themselves spontaneously into a rhythmical chant, punctuated by eager cries of assent from those about him as he struck a chord in their own hearts. The most striking feature of the whole proceedings was their fervour and spontaneity; more than once a prayer was broken in upon by a new voice of one who could restrain his feelings no longer, but felt himself constrained to pray even at the cost of interrupting the other. Thus the ragpicker began his prayer in harsh and guttural tones; yet even in his utterance there was a wild, untutored music—a living and most interesting object-lesson in the original of musical expression. So, too, began a grey-haired old man near me, whose prayer told in broken accents how his little grandchildren had persuaded him to come to the meeting; his petition was a heartfelt and most touching appeal for help to live a better life. Nearly all the prayers told the story that is the experience of every district reached by the revival—drunkenness and profanity abandoned, debts paid, quarrels made up, and family life restored to happiness. The only complaints against the revival came from the publicans.—W. in the "Manchester Guardian."

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It seems strange that women should have to go to the beauty doctors and pay expensive fees in order to learn the lesson that their grandmothers knew by heart, namely, that Nature has provided them with the best unguent there is for the face in the form of rain water. This is a tonic, a softener, and a beautifier for the skin of the very highest reputation. Golden sovereigns may be lavished upon unguents from the East while at our very doors, or, rather, in our water butts, free of all cost, Nature's own restorer may be procured.—"The County Gentleman."

On the borders between China and Russia in Asia almost due south of Lake Baikal, is a good-sized town known as Marinatchin, which is exclusively inhabited by men. The place has a considerable trade and is also a military post. An old law for bids women to live in this territory.

Queen Wilhelmina seems to be losing her old animosity towards Germany. She was brought up by her mother to be a most patriotic Dutchwoman, and when she first came to the throne (says "Vanity Fair"), she shared many of the prejudices of her countrymen and women. For instance, although her knowledge of the German language was perfect, she refused to speak it, and on one occasion, when Kaiser William was her guest, she persisted in talking to him in French. Now things are quite changed at the Dutch Court, and German is the language spoken in the home circle of the Queen Wilhelmina has entirely adopted German, and only speaks her native Dutch on public occasions.

A poison farm, says the "Tatler," has been started by the American authorities on Potomac Flats near Washington with the idea of saving the £2,000,000 now annually paid for imported drugs. Large plots have been laid out for the culture of the deadly nightshade, belladonna, foxglove, and other deadly plants.

The "Morning Post" publishes some rather unusual observations on the behaviour of various wild animals on board ship. The only animal that takes kindly to ocean travel is the Polar b

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE is something terribly tragic in the solitary figure of the young man who is now regarded by the more enlightened of his subjects as the last of the Tsars! The more tragic when one remembers that he is the favourite nephew of beautiful Queen Alexandra, and that he courted his half-English, Tsaritsa on the broad waters of old Father Thames. For some time past, sinister stories have found their way to the young Empress's friends—stories of scraps of paper, inscribed with words of awful warning, found by the doomed Tsar, now on his writing table, now on the chest of drawers in his dressing-room! The Tsaritsa has not been spared similar evidences that there is a traitor in the closest touch with her own and the Emperor's home life, and with a terrible refinement of cruelty the warnings left about the Empress's apartments all concern the safety of her children.

The Tsar has always been a victim of the fortune-tellers. When in England, he frequently consulted a famous Bond Street seer, it was from him that he heard that War would be fatal to his personal happiness and reputation—hence the famous Peace Rescript. More recently, when in Paris, Nicholas visited in secret a noted diseuse de cartes and, she, to his great anger, it is said, observed that the birth of a son would be an evil presage for Russia. Of late the Imperial interest in spiritualism has excited wide comment, and it is whispered that the Emperor fully believes himself to be in constant communication with the spirit of his late father.

William the Second, German Emperor, King of Prussia, Margrave, Burgrave, Dandgrave, duke count, and lord of half a hundred principalities, attains this week his forty-sixth birthday. A middle-aged man according to the calendar, one thinks of him still as the "young Emperor," and, certainly, years have done little to diminish the impetuousity of thought and action which have ever been his most salient characteristics. No one but he would have conceived the idea, the moment the news of Port Arthur's surrender had flashed from the Far East, of decorating victor and vanquished alike with the highest honour in his power to bestow, "Mein Willy ist so plotzlich"—"My Willy is so sudden," his mother said of him long ago, when he had only just entered upon his kingdom. The five words are still the best summary of his character.

During the recent Canadian tour of the Right Hon. John Morley that distinguished man had a number narrow escapes from the wiles of the Canadian interviewer, who is only a degree less persistent than his American comrade. Mr. Morley on all occasions maintained a diplomatic reserve, and consistently declined to give his opinions on any subject whatsoever. There was one persevering reporter on a Toronto evening paper, who swore that he would made half a column out of him or bust up. By sheer luck he met the statesman as he came out of the house of Professor Goldwin Smith, with whom he was staying. "Mr. Morley, I believe," said the reporter, who had never seen the Englishman before. Mr. Morely bowed, and asked what he could do, but froze up on learning the other purpose. In vain the reporter strove to "draw" him on the position of British politics, on tariff, on Mr. Gladstone. In despair for his half column, the reporter fell back on the Canadian weather. "What do you think of our bright sunshine, Mr. Morley?" he asked. It compares favourably with your English climate! But the right hon. gentleman would not be inveigled into even an argument on comparative meteorology. I really must ask you to excuse me, he said as he made his way down the steps. I really have not studied the weather sufficiently to make my opinion of any value. Nevertheless, the half column was written.

Which incident reminds a member of my staff of another amusing Irving story. It was during the old Lyceum days, and the play was The Bells. Seated next to my informant in the crowded pit was a burly, red-bearded Yorkshireman, who was drinking in the scene before him with wonderment and awe. "A've just come to Lunnon for t' first time," he said confidentially. "A've been to t' Crystal Palace, A've been to t' Zoo, A've been to Madame Tussaud's, and now A've come to see Enery Irvin. At last, when the curtain rose on the piece of the evening (it had been preceded by Miss Ellen Terry in Nance Oldfield) his excitement knew no bounds. He kept continually asking: Which is Irvin'? and at the great actor's entrance, he turned to inquire the reason of the applause. On being told that the tall figure who had just appeared was Sir Henry, the countryman's whole appearance changed. Why, he cried, with a look of supreme contempt, e's clean shaven!" And from that moment his faith in the tragedian was shattered, and at the end of the performance he remarked with strong conviction that t'Crystal Palace was a sight better than Irvin, whatever anyone might say.

An Ex-Secretary for Scotland, a man who has been Secretary to the Board of Trade, Lord-in-waiting to the Sovereign, Lord Rector of our Scottish University, and Chancellor of another, Cabinet Minister, and Secretary of State, besides sitting on innumerable Royal Commissions, and doing his duty as a popular laird—and all this before he is much past fifty—has had what may be called a fairly full life. Such is Lord Balfour of Burleigh, whose many friends on both sides of the border were congratulating him last week on his fifty-sixth birthday. Tall and handsome, portly and dignified, Lord Balfour looks every inch (as he is) ascion of kingly house of Bruce, and with his grave courtesy of manner, and the not unattractive touch of Northern Doric in his speech, is a typical representative of the rather old-fashioned school of Scottish aristocracy.

A good deal of interest, and indeed, a touch of romance, attached to the young peer a generation ago, when as a youth of twenty, he was reinstated in the ancient barony which, owing to his ancestor's attainder, had been dormant for a century and a half. Seven years later Lord Balfour married Lord Aberdeen's pretty sister, thus uniting two old Scottish houses far apart in politics, but alike in their patriotic devotion to their country and their Kirk. Lord Balfour has always found time, amid many public duties, to "dwell among his ain people" in Clackmannanshire; and both he and Lady Balfour are well liked round Kennet, their fine old place hard by the river Forth. There are some fine pictures at Kennet, and many historical treasures—greatest of all—the silver ciborium used by Mary Queen of Scots for the reception of the Sacrament when a prisoner in England.

May I (writes a correspondent of M.A.P.) supplement your recent notes about Mr. Silas K Hocking by a little anecdote, I once heard him tell? On the occasion, Mr. Hocking was travelling by train, and for fellow-passengers he had a lady and young parson. Presently the lady took out and began to read a book, which Mr. Hocking noticed, with natural pleasure, was one of his own. The lady had evidently been reading it before, and in a short time finished it, and offered it to the cleric, saying, This is a delightful book. Would you care to look at it? No, thank you, said the parson stiffly, and permit me to say that I am very sorry to see a lady reading such a book. Good gracious; why? said the astonished lady. I consider that the author is a most pernicious writer, was the reply.

Mr. Hocking thought it was time to take a hand so to speak. I see, he said from his corner, that the book is by Silas Hocking. May I ask, sir, why you consider him a pernicious writer? He is an enemy to the Church, said the parson, taking up the challenge, he teaches people to make a mock of her. Well, said Mr. Hocking, I have read all Hocking's books, and I cannot conceive what justification you have for making such a statement. Tell me any book which supports what you say. Oh, said the parson, loftily, I cannot give any individual instance. But I repeat, the whole tone and influence of his work is pernicious. Come now, said Mr. Hocking, have you ever read a single book of Hocking's? The clergyman admitted he had not. Is it not a rather disgraceful thing, said Mr. Hocking sternly, for a Christian minister to condemn a man unheard? Where the matter would have ended, there is no saying, for both were getting warm, but just then the train arrived at Mr. Hocking's station. Before he got out he handed the parson his card and left him staring blankly at it.

Mr. Boughton (writes my "Studio" correspondent) was a man of most lovable personality, simple and unaffected to a degree, yet of shrewd wit and high attainments. I well remember the first time, I went to see him at his beautiful house on Campden Hill. I was shown into a magnificent room, where the eye could rest on nothing that was not perfection of its kind and of great value, and presently there appeared a kindly-faced, blue-eyed, grey-haired, grey moustached old gentleman (that is, comparatively old) in the shabbiest of coats, and with something on his head that at some remote period might have been a straw hat. The apparition was Mr. Boughton.

It is not generally known that Mr. Boughton wielded an accomplished pen, writing for Harpers' the "Pall Mall Magazine," and contributing much on art to American newspapers. He was always witty and to the point. To a recent artistic symposium in Pearson's Weekly on "Are Englishwomen Losing Their Figure?" he contributed a highly amusing article. After discussion the squelette or skeleton type of figure so popular with some artists, he said: But there is another type in which the figure is not so much lost as gone before—and in every other direction. In the end Mr. Boughton came to the, to us, gratifying conclution that Englishwomen are not losing their figure, and that, on the contrary, their figure is improving.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL CRISIS.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

TO-NIGHT'S mail will be the last mail to Australia for a fortnight, says the "St. James'" of Jan 27. Hitherto there has been a regular weekly service to the Antipodes, in addition to the supplementary services by way of Vancouver. The retrogade change is due to the policy of the Federal Government, which refused in the first place to make a contract with any steamship company employing black labour, and when offered an "all-white" service would not pay the price quoted because it could not afford it.

Had the British Government viewed its duty in the same light there would not have been even a fortnightly service. The Postmaster-General, however, had more consideration for the public interests and when the Australian Government refused to co-operate there was no other alternative than for the Mother-Country to pay the whole of the subsidy for a regular service once every two weeks.

Apart from the fortnightly contract service by the P. and O. ships, the mails in the interval will be sent at poundage rates. This system the Federal Government will adopt entirely. It proposes, that is to say, to pay to each ship by which it despatches its mails for Europe a certain sum for the accommodation taken up. The mails will, as before, be carried by vessels on which black labour is employed, but the scruples of the Federal Government have been overcome by the reflection that it has entered into no contract with the shipping company utilising coloured British subjects.

Serious inconvenience is bound to result alike to the Australian people themselves and to those in England who have business connections with the Commonwealth. It will be forced upon this country earlier than was expected. Although it was known that the existing mail contract for the alternate service with the Orient Company expires next Tuesday, it was hoped that the Post Office would be able to arrange a despatch at poundage or mileage rates by another steamer—British or foreign.

The British Post Office has done everything possible to minimise the loss and inconvenience which are inevitable by the change by taking full advantage of the arrangement enabling a country in the Postal Union to utilise the contract services of other countries. There is not a single British, French or German convenient sailing for the week ending February 3—to-day week.

For later alternate weeks the Post Office will be able to send the mails via Brindisi by British packet to Bombay, and thence by a French vessel to Australia. Even under the most favourable conditions, however, the French ship will reach Australia three or four days later than the Orient Company's steamers do now, and as the French vessel is under no contract as to time the probability is that in many cases it will not deliver the mails more than a couple of days before the arrival of the fortnightly P. and O. contract service.

And almost every fifth week a similar situation will arise as next week will be created—there will be no French or any other foreign packet to take the mails.

One result of the change will probably be an increase in the interest on money payable at sight both in Australia and this country, owing to the fact that the bills will be longer on the way. The loss in this repect is certain to be heavy to Australian business people particularly. In many other ways the change from the financial point of view alone will be serious.

Australians in London have done their utmost to point out to the Federal Government the disastrous results which must ensue from the policy, but without effect. A telegram sent to the Premier of the Commonwealth some time ago from an influential meeting of the Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London has never even been acknowledged.

SCOTTISH BRIDEGROOM HAS AN ADVENTURE IN PARIS.

AN adventure of an unpleasant character has just happened to a Scottish barrister who came to Paris for his honey-moon. The lawyer, himself a wealthy man, though careful in money matters, had married a widow of means.

During the trip across the Channel the lady became incensed against her newly-married husband because he had not retained a cabin for her, and made some unpleasant remarks as to what her first husband would have done. The bridegroom observed that it was hardly the day on which to refer to her first husband, whereupon the lady, in tears, refused to say another word during the journey to Paris.

When they arrived at their hotel she would not have any dinner, and retired to her room. Her husband, after allowing her, time for reflection, went upstairs in the hope of pacifying her. But without more ado she threw his garments into the street, and followed them up with his travelling bag. Then she entered the next room and locked herself in.

The husband at once telegraphed for his wife's relatives to come and take her away. They did so, and she accompanied them on their return last night leaving the lawyer to enjoy his solitary honey-moon as best he could.—"St. James's Gazette" correspondent.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 2ND FEBRUARY 1905.

I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

	GOLD.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1904—			
Weight in ounces...	$45,891	178,005	167,886
Value in rupees ...	2,07,43,410	1,03,16,490	1,04,26,950
To the end of the month of Dec. 1904—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	2,575,695	1,289,741	1,285,954
Value in rupees ...	15,46,69,563	7,46,64,315	8,00,05,247
	SILVER.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1904—			
Weight in ounces ...	5,028,311	220,247	7,808,064
Value in rupees	1,49,20,657	5,81,287	1,43,39,370
To the end of the month of Dec. 1904 –			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	75,793,800	29,840,782	52,953,018
Value in rupees.....	13,49,09,481	4,23,69,823	9,25,39,756
	TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1904—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	3,06,64,067	1,08,97,777	2,47,66,320
To the end of the month of Dec. 1904—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	28,95,79,146	11,70,34,143	17,25,45,003

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).		
	In the month of Dec. 1904.		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	19,40,574	8,31,069	27,71,643
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	.....	.....	.....
4 Bullion purchased for Government coinage.....	24,76,193	35,93,007	60,69,200
	To the end of the month of Dec. 1904.		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of dollars	.....	3,90,49,021	3,90,49,021
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments.....	1,94,59,833	89,92,184	2,84,52,017
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	.....	3,91,924	3,91,924
4 Bullion purchased for Government coinage.....	2,27,72,074	5,40,04,870	7,67,76,944

	COINED AND EXAMINED.		
	In the month of Dec. 1904.		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees.....	3,39,018	1,00,01,017	1,03,39,035
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	6,39,006	.....	6,39,006
	To the end of the month of Dec. 1904.		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	6,48,847	6,48,847
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	90,364,664	90,364,664
2 Rupees.....	2,68,00,197	4,90,37,219	7,58,37,416
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	34,44,027	.....	34,44,027

East Indian cotton are reduced 18d all round with the exception of Bengals which are reduced 1-16d

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month;—

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 25, Farringdon Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steamer Tientsin, 2555 tons, Captain J D Goldsmith, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Baldaino, 3944 tons, Captain O Canepa, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3220 tons, Captain John Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev S S Allnutt, Master P D Bolton, Mr W Bowie, Miss E Coverdale, Mrs C S Downs, Mr and Mrs T E Gleadowe, Miss C E Healey, Miss Herd, Mr M S Jung, Lieut R A Lloyd, Miss D McCombish, Major and Mrs Morris, Mrs Perry and infant, Mrs Velte and child, and four deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Massilia s.....	Thomson	Liverpool, Jan 19
	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Alleppy, Feb 12
	R I M S Canning...	Rowsell	Rangoon, Jan 31

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Morocco s	Boxhall.....	Hull, &c
	Warburg s	Schmidt	Hamburg
	De o Balduino s....	Canepa	Genoa
	Tientsin s	Goldsmith ...	Kobe

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Massilia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c
" Lhasa, for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Ataka	Calcutta
13	Nairung	Calcutta
13	Manora	Calcutta
13	Umta	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Palermo, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Aden on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant and may be expected here on the 20th instant about 7 a.m.

The same Co's steamer Silesia, left Trieste for Bamaghi on the 12th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2 cwts curry} powder Bombay Purveying Company; 17 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 25 cwts olibanum C N Meacci,

Birdeswald s—15406 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 11000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy; 2000 cwts cottonseed K Lukhmidas and Co; 500 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co; 8000 cwts cottonseed and 7035 cwts myrabollams Wagjee Becher; 50 bales hemp K Visram and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia—6000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—8460 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 21000 cwt wheat 21475 cwts teaseed 2000 cwts linseed and 7760 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Birdeswald s—2500 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co

FOR HULL.

Othello s— 100 bales hemp K Tajbuoy; 4000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; and 3900 cwts cottonseed 1000 cwts myrabollams Wagjee Becher Khairaz and Co

Shadwell s—225 cwts dilleed A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fileppo Artelli s—220 bales cotton The New Mofusli and Co; 2.00 cwts mowraseed and 2000 cwts gingellyseed Krait Lam and Co

FOR VENICE.

Fileppo Artelli s—60 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 400 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co; 1000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR ODESSA.

Othello s—250 cwts olibanum H Virdhur.

FOR KOBE

Clan Buchanan s—1400 cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 160 bales cotton Jehangir B Patit and Co; 1500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clan Buccanan s—450 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Clan Buchanan s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—1200 bales cotton S D Captain and Co; 1100 bale twist E S N Talati and Co; 190 bales twist M Esabhoy; 23 bales twist The Sva Desh Mill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1000 cwts onion H O Aga

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. GUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H,

Bombay, February 16 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade to-morrow Friday the 17th Instant at the Riding School at 7 a m punctually.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
2 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved next Saturday afternoon the 18th instant for class-firing, and competition for the monthly Challenge Cup.
3 The Corps will participate in the Combined Church Parade next Sunday and will parade dismounted in the Elphinstone Gardens at 5-30 p m punctually.
Dress—Review order (Summer) Swords on Slings.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 15, 1905.

1. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday next, the 19th Instant.
Dress—Khaki, Helmets and Side Arms. Medals to be worn. Bandoliers will not be worn.
Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—St. Mar's College—Two Double and One Single Cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-30 p.m.
2 Match IX—Cadets will be fired for on the Ghat Cooper Range at 2 o'clock this afternoon (Cadets must be bona-fide Students of the School on the day of the competition).
3. No 5 450 Vol A F Barney is transferred to "A" Company from this date.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 15, 1905.

1. The following drills will take place "to-day" (Thursday).
No 2 Coy at 9 p.m.—Colaba North Fort for 6" B L Gun Drill.
No 1 Coy at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.
2. The Corps will parade on Saturday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. at Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice and Inspection by the Brig-Gen R A.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Puttees not to be worn.
Members are particularly requested to attend this parade.
3. There will be a meeting of the Regtl. Committee at the B V A Club on Monday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m.
Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

IF motorists enjoy a good many advantages on the road, they have a good deal to suffer in return. Ambushes, fines, obstruction, objurgation—of all these they run the risk, however warily they may proceed. But it is to be questioned whether any punishment has been so drastic as that proposed for them by a certain correspondent of the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture, or any characterisation so bitterly contemptuous as that implied in the terms of his proposal. The Chamber has been discussing the question of dealing with furiously-driven cars, and received at its last meeting a letter from an ex-sergeant in the Army, offering his services in the matter. At least fifty motors pass his house daily, and as a trained shot he claims to be able to pick off about thirty of the drivers each day with an ordinary magazine rifle, using explosive or poisonous bullets if desired. He wishes to know to whom to forward the heads, for which—here comes the string of it—his charge will be sixpence each. Sixpence for the head of a motorist—could a more bitter insult be imagined? The enthusiasm of the ex-sergeant seems to have got the better of his business abilities. Thirty motorists a day at sixpence each would make, of course, a very fair living wage. But the lack of any guarantee of the permanence of the employment is a fatal flaw. It would be one more to be added to the list of those professions in which the prizes are all at the beginning.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th February, 1905.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 11th Feb. 1905 by Council Bills.....	£12,981,613
	By Gold...	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate.....	£2,481,613

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTD,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, is prepared instantly with water.

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HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
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188 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
215,000 copies issued.

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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Birds; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc. in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Carbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

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RUBBING EASES PAIN.

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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

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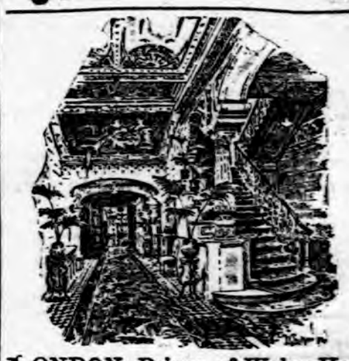
mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.



LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Sussively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

"ROB ROY" PENS.

HINKS, WELLS & CO. beg to draw attention to this new series of
TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS,
made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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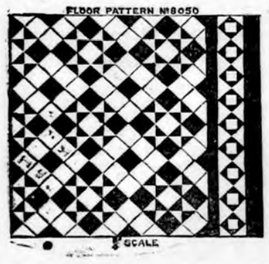

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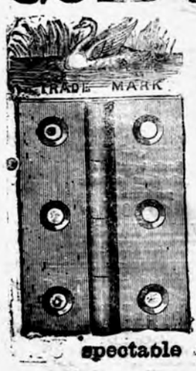

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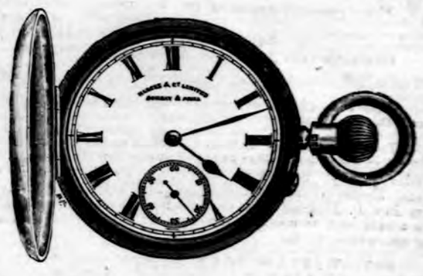

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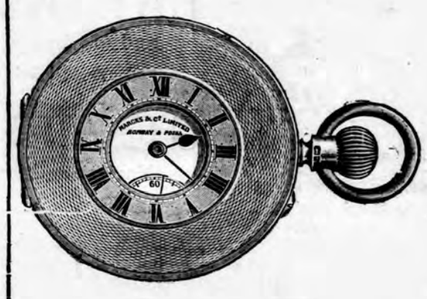

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

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Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's, Ague Pills or Mixture.

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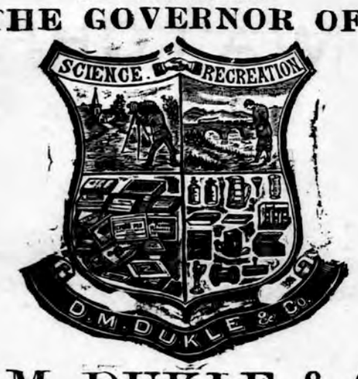

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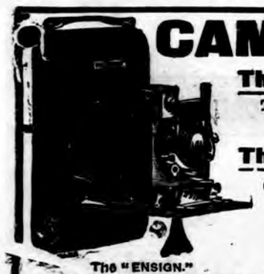

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